THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 18, NO 32. RHINELANDER WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1900. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

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SEVERAL SURPRISES IN G.O.P. CO. CONVENTION

COUNTY TICKET PLACED IN NOMINATION LAST THURSDAY.

S. Kelley Carries Off the Honors in the Nomination for Sheriff—Wins Out By a Very Close Margin—A Lively Scrap for the Clerkship—W. W. Carr Was the Victor—Details of the Gathering.

County Clerk—W. W. Carr.
County Treasurer—R. M. Douglas.
County Sheriff—S. Kelley.
County Coroner—Chas. Decanter.
Clerk of the Court—E. C. Sturdevant.
District Attorney—S. T. Walker.
Register of Deeds—J. T. McLaughlin.
Surveyor—D. H. Vaughn.
Supt. of Schools—Miss Myra Germond.

The above named are the excellent candidates placed in nomination by the Republicans of Oneida county last Thursday afternoon, in convention assembled.

Pursuant to call, a convention was held at the court house in this city for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket, naming a county committee, selecting a chairman and secretary of said committee and the transaction of such other business as might properly come before the convention.

The gathering was called to order at 2:50 o'clock by Chairman E. O. Brown. Mr. Brown enlightened the gathering by reading the call, making them familiar with the objects of of the meeting. J. W. Ferdon, of Hazelhurst, was chosen as temporary chairman, and Chas. Barnes, of this city, as temporary secretary.

The next order of business was the naming of the following committees by the chairman: Credentials, F. R. Tripp, N. T. Baldwin, Martin Lally; permanent organization, S. D. Sutliff, Chas. Baxtrom, Aug. Nagle; resolutions, F. S. Campbell, Jas. Wilson, L. H. Wheeler. A recess of fifteen minutes was taken to give the committees time to report.

The committee on credentials reported that the following named were entitled to seats in the convention: City of Rhinelander—first ward, John Swedberg, Chas. Hallvik; Second ward, Chas. Baxtrom, J. C. Johnson; Third ward, Geo. Olson, Louis Wilhelm; Fourth ward, Chas. Barnes, Martin Lally; Fifth ward, N. T. Baldwin, Jas. Wilson; Sixth ward, H. J. Samways, Albert Martell; Hazelhurst—J. W. Ferdon, L. H. Wheeler, Chas. Rumery, Peter Sweberg; Woodboro—S. D. Sutliff, H. E. Keppler; Newbold—W. F. Goodell; Sugar Camp—F. R. Tripp; Pelican—Julius Lassig, Frank Bennett; Gagen—John Stypczinski, F. S. Campbell; Schoepke—Aug. Nagle. It was moved and carried that the report of the committee be adopted.

The committee on permanent organization recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted by the convention.

The committee on resolutions reported, presenting the following resolutions for the consideration of the convention.

Resolved, by the Republicans of Oneida county, in convention assembled, that we reaffirm our loyalty and attachment to the principles of the party as laid down in its party platforms, both state and national. That we most heartily endorse the administration of William McKinley as president and believe that the continued prosperity of the country demands his re-nomination and triumphant election, to which we pledge our best endeavors.

That the Hon. Edward Scofield has given to Wisconsin during the past four years a clean and business-like administration of its public affairs and deserves commendation and congratulation of the people of this state, irrespective of party affiliations.

That we commend to the party in Oneida county the candidacy of Honest Bob LaFollette to succeed him.

That we commend to future congressmen the record of Alexander Stewart and press upon the party throughout the county the unsurpassed fitness of our respected fellow townsman, Webster E. Brown, in his candidacy for representative from this district in the House of Representatives.

That we ask and believe that the nominees of this convention will receive the undivided aid of all loyal Republicans.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the convention.

The next order of business was the placing in nomination the several candidates for county offices. Chairman Ferdon ordered an informal ballot for a nominee for county clerk. To the surprise of all, the most spirited contest during the convention was for this nomination. Twelve ballots were taken before W. W. Carr was declared the nominee of the convention. The vote was as follows;

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
G. Porter	8	6	7	8	9	8	5	6	4	3	2	0
P. Brown	3	6	3	3	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	2
W. Carr	7	8	8	6	8	10	10	10	12	12	11	13
G. P. Dean	6	5	5	6	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	10
Blank	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Geo. W. Porter developed considerable strength in the convention, but withdrew gracefully after the tenth ballot. Much enthusiasm was manifested throughout the contest for the nomination for clerk. Mr. Carr's friends were greatly in evidence and gave vent to their elation when it was announced by the chairman that he was the nominee of the convention.

Only one ballot was necessary to nominate a treasurer. R. M. Douglas carried off the honors. The vote follows:

R. M. Douglas	13
Carl Krueger	7
Fred Moore	5

The informal ballot was declared formal and Mr. Douglas made the unanimous nominee of the convention for treasurer.

Early in the campaign there were many who looked wistfully for the nomination for sheriff. As the time for the convention drew nigh, some of them fell by the wayside and only five remained in the race to try conclusions. Four, naturally, were disappointed. They are Republicans, though, and do not swear vengeance, but take their defeat gracefully. The outcome was another surprise, at least to many. Even some of Mr. Kelley's supporters admitted the day before the convention that he was doomed to defeat. The vote shows a combination that worked to good advantage. The announcement of Mr. Kelley's nomination brought forth a round of applause from the spectators present. The vote was as follows:

S. Kelley	4	4	10	13
Jack Hagan	10	11	11	12
Alex. Cowlan	2	1	0	0
Chas. Ammerman	6	7	2	0
Jas. Young	2	2	2	0

For coroner, Chas. Decanter was nominated by acclamation, his name being the only one presented.

For the nomination for clerk of the court, E. C. Sturdevant had things all his own way. The secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the convention for him.

The nomination of a district attorney required but one ballot. S. T. Walker received fourteen votes and S. S. Miller nine. The informal ballot was made formal and Mr. Walker declared the nominee of the convention.

It took but one ballot to name a candidate for register of deeds. The vote follows:

J. T. McLaughlin	17
Thos. O'Hare	4
D. T. Matteson	4

Mr. McLaughlin having received a majority of the votes cast was declared the nominee of the convention for register of deeds.

The secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the convention for D. H. Vaughn for surveyor, also for Miss Myra Germond for county superintendent of schools.

E. O. Brown and Ward L. Swift were elected chairman and secretary of the Republican county committee respectively for the ensuing two years. The following county committee was also named for the same period: City of Rhinelander, first ward, Geo. W. Porter; Second ward, J. C. Johnson; Third ward, Louis Wilhelm; Fourth ward, W. L. Beers; Fifth ward, W. B. LaSelle; Sixth ward, Chas. Brown; Hazelhurst, J. W. Ferdon; Woodboro, S. D. Sutliff; Pelican, Barney Moran; Schoepke, A. F. Schoepke; Newbold, L. Larson; Sugar Camp, F. R. Tripp; Gagen, F. S. Campbell.

LARGE LAND DEALS.

Breeder of Short Horn Cattle Decides to Locate at Phillips.

Mr. F. S. Bonfield, a breeder of short horn cattle, of Kankakee, Ill., was in the city the past week and during his stay here purchased a 560 acre tract of grazing land of Chas. E. Tobey, the land man. The land is located in sections 5 and 6, town 36, range 1 west. Mr. Bonfield visited here a year ago and was very much impressed with the country, but upon his return home was induced to take his herds to South Dakota where they have been the past year; but he was not satisfied and returned here last week and purchased the land which pleased him on his first trip. He will bring up several carloads of cattle.

Mr. Schneller, one of our oldest farmers, sold his farm this week to a gentleman from Milwaukee. Mr. Schneller has four years delivered milk in this city. The purchase price we understand was $2,700.—Phillips Bee.

A LARGE DEAL CLOSED.

Langley & Alderson Will Soon Build Eleven Miles of Railroad.

A deal that has been pending for some time was closed the latter part of last week, whereby the enterprising and progressive logging firm of Langley & Alderson will put in 1000,000,000 feet of timber for A. H. Stange Co. and Merrill Lumber Co. of this city.

The timber is situated above Star Lake and it will be necessary for this company to build about eleven miles of railroad in order to tap it. In conversation with our reporter the first of the week, Mr. Alderson stated that work upon this road had been started a week ago and that the timber was to be put in as the companies wanted it, hence he was unable to tell when the contract would be completed. Continuing the conversation along this line, we were told by Mr. Alderson that this new contract, with other contracts that they had already entered into, put 250,000,000 feet ahead of them, in other words, they had that much to put in.

This is certainly a mammoth undertaking, but they are gentlemen who understand their business and no matter what may be the size of any contract they enter into, we will wager that they will carry it out to the entire satisfaction of everyone concerned.—Merrill News.

A BRILLIANT SCENE AT CRUSOE'S BIG OPENING

MODERN STORE WAS THE SCENE OF ACTIVITY SATURDAY NIGHT.

Hundreds of Citizens Visit the Place Despite the Inclemency of the Weather—Enlivened the Scene Wity Music By Prof. Allen's Orchestra—Windows Beautifully Trimmed for the Occasion.

Despite the fact that last Saturday night was stormy and the atmospheric conditions anything but pleasant, the fall opening at Crusoe's department store was a grand success and the crowds were delightfully entertained by these enterprising merchants who have learned thoroughly the art of successful business management and conduct the same with an air of enterprise that would do credit to an establishment of the kind in a city of 100,000 inhabitants.

The display windows were beautifully trimmed, while the inside decorations were artistic indeed. There was an autumn effect throughout that presented a charming spectacle to behold, in fact the whole place was a radiant blaze. While the storm of that evening no doubt kept many away the small army of clerks had their hands full in handling the crowds that assembled.

The occasion was enlivened by the discoursing of sweet music by Prof. Allen's orchestra. The beautiful Estey parlor organ used was from the new and already popular house of B. S. Booth & Co., of this city. This was a feature of the evening that was appreciated by all who gathered at Messrs. Crusoes' place of business.

With their new location Crusoe & Co. certainly have a modern store with methods in management that are up-to-date. The store is equipped with the new Lamson cash carrier system, glass floor cases, patent reflector electric lamps, steam heat, ladies toilet room on first floor. The store is under the following management: General manager, Chas. Crusoe; advertising and accounts, A. W. Crusoe; decorator and trimmer, Ralph Walker; dress goods and domestics, Ralph Walker; dress goods and domestics, assistant, Miss Delia Peltier; millinery, Julia Devlin; notions, hosiery and ladies' waists and underwear, Miss Anna Walsh; assistant, Miss Adice DeMars; ladies' suits, jackets and furs, Miss Josie Severson; jewelry, Miss Edna Sargeant; gents' furnishings, Chas. E. Crusoe; shoes and boy's furnishings, A. W. Crusoe; cashier, Guy Bloom. In addition to the regular clerks above mentioned, three extra salesladies were used during the opening week. The souvenir department for ladies was presided over by Master Geo. Crusoe and proved a great drawing card. The souvenir counter for men and boys furnished a neat and useful present.

Crusoe's department store is one of the most prosperous and extensive business institutions of Rhinelander. Chas. E. Crusoe engaged in business here in 1891, purchasing the Simansky stock of dry goods. Two years ago his brother, A. W. Crusoe, was taken into the firm of Chas. E. Crusoe & Co. From modest beginnings, their business has grown steadily until it is now the largest establishment of the kind in the county. This is due to their honest and successful business management. Their buyer is shrewd and having an intuition as to what his customers wanted, he bought only such goods as he knew he could sell, believing that a "nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling." Their constantly increasing business and stock made larger quarters necessary.

The firm now draws trade from towns within a radius of forty miles because of the quality and price of their goods and the great variety from which buyers have the privilege of making their choice, and the kind treatment accorded to all. They have been extensive and judicious advertisers, paying out large sums of money for letting the people know they were in business and wanted the public's patronage.

A MEETING OF CO. COM.

Plans Outlined for the Campaign in This Neck o' the Woods—Committees Named—Two Clubs.

A meeting of the newly appointed members of the Republican County committee and the nominees of Thursday's convention was held at the council chambers last Thursday evening. The meeting was for the purpose of starting the political ball rolling in Oneida county.

The meeting was called to order by E. O. Brown, chairman of the county committee. Plans for the campaign were discussed freely by those present. All displayed much enthusiasm in the work proposed and there is but little doubt but that the services of a large majority of the party members in the county will be enlisted and their best endeavors put forward to carry good old Oneida by a rousing majority.

It was moved and carried that the chairman appoint the necessary committees to launch the boom for Republican success. The chair made the following selections:

Com. on finance and speakers—W. B. LaSelle, E. O. Brown and W. L. Swift.

Com. on distribution of campaign literature—W. L. Beers, J. W. Porter and Louis Wilhelm.

Com. on organization of First Voters' club and McKinley Marching club—Chas. Brown, R. Moran and J. C. Johnson.

It was moved and carried that Harry Raymond be named as treasurer of the County committee.

It was moved and seconded that the appointments made by the chair be approved by the members of the County committee present. Carried.

It was moved and carried that S. T. Walker, S. Kelley and R. M. Douglas be appointed as a committee to raise a fund among the successful nominees of the Republican convention to help defray campaign expenses in the county. They were instructed to report to the chairman as early as possible.

It was moved and carried that an adjournment be taken till Thursday evening, Sept. 30.

The First Voters' club is to be composed of young men who cast their first vote in November for presidential electors. There is undoubtedly a large number of these first voters in the city and it is earnestly hoped they will take an active interest in the organization of the proposed club. Turn out, boys, and show what you can do. A meeting for the perfection of this organization will no doubt be called at an early date. This will be done as soon as a gathering place can be secured, which is now the main obstacle.

It is also proposed to organize a McKinley club. Every one of the older Republicans in the city should put their shoulders to the wheel and make it a hummer. Enthusiasm in the present campaign should be worked up to the highest pitch. The fact that we have a home candidate for national legislative honors will no doubt insure this. No Republican should lag. Let's give Web Brown a continuous ovation till the ballots are counted on the night of election and then wind up after his triumphant election with a demonstration such as none of his predecessors have been honored with. The announcement of the meeting for the organization of this club will be made soon. Keep the matter fresh in your memory, Mr. Republican, and be present and help swell the crowd of enthusiasts.

Republican headquarters have been established on the second floor of the Merchants' State bank block. Campaign literature may be found there in small or carload lots.

WONDERFUL TEST OF MIND READING.

Sevengala Drives Blindfolded Through Streets and Finds a Pocket Knife.

Sevengala, the hypnotist, performed a wonderful test of mind reading in our city last Friday afternoon. The test was so conclusive that there was no room for doubting the mystifying powers of the modern art. Yet there are those who cry "fake" and declare it was merely a trick. As the hypnotist himself says, "if it is a trick, all must admit that it is a mighty good one." The "trick" was one which many are at a loss to explain. The performer did just what he said he would and did it well.

A committee of five of our citizens was named to assist in carrying out the test, though the members were unconscious of the assistance rendered. It was a case of mind reading pure and simple and the "assistance" rendered was simply in mind force. The gentlemen accompanying Sevengala on the drive were shown the necessity of concentrating their minds upon the article hidden and the route taken to the place of hiding. This was the only assistance rendered. It was natural their minds would be on the article, also on the route. It was a demonstration of the power of mind over mind, or so-called mind reading.

The committee left the opera house, driving through several of our principal streets. Before leaving, Sevengala was blindfolded and left at the opera house. In deciding upon an article to hide and a place for hiding it, considerable distance was covered and seven corners turned before hiding the article. A pocket knife belonging to A. E. Weesner was hidden in a shoe box in the store of Beers & Co. An entirely different route was taken in returning to the opera house. On arriving there, Sevengala felt the pulse of the gentlemen and picked out the one with the most sensitive pulse to sit with him on the driver's seat. The hypnotist took the lines and drove the team over the route previously taken, turning the seven corners without a mistake. He drove a little ways past the store, which is accounted for in the fact that the team took a lively sprint after turning the last corner; no doubt anxious to get to the barn which was about a block and a half further down the street. Sevengala pulled them in, however, remarking as he did so: "I believe I have gone too far." The team was stopped and all alighted. The two gentlemen with the most sensitive pulse action were led to the store by the hypnotist. They were then led in and with very little difficulty to the box, the cover of which was removed and the knife taken therefrom. They were then led back to the carriage and driven to the opera house, following the same route taken on the first trip. The team was driven by Sevengala at a high rate of speed, much to the discomfiture of the occupants of the carriage.

The public exhibition of Sevengala's powers was the means of bringing out larger audiences Friday and Saturday evenings, though they were not as large as the entertainment merited.

A. J. Bolger, of Minocqua, was a visitor in the city last Friday.

THE STORY TELLER

MRS. BLENKINSOP and the "INDIANS."

BLENKINSOP'S troubles began early in his married life—in fact, they began some little time before he was married, but he knew that he was to blame for it himself, and he is hoping that his wife thoroughly understands by this time how he has been maligned. He knows that he deserves her most implicit trust and confidence. He is almost assured that she knows it, too, but he wishes that she would not watch him so narrowly whenever he opens a letter and that she would not be so seriously playful when she searches his pockets.

Mrs. Blenkinsop believes everything that her husband tells her. She would believe in him and cling to him though all the world were against him, as she has told herself a thousand times. It is not at all likely that she would pay any attention to what a lot of mischievous persons said when her husband, her own husband, assured her that their assertions were false. And yet—! Suppose it was true and there had been such a girl! She could not help loving Dick. Dick would make any girl love him. And he must have encouraged her a little—perhaps a great deal. "How I hate her!" thought the little woman. "If only a part of what that horrid Mr. Waubeek said was true, then how faithless, how perjured Dick must be! Yet that must have been long before I knew him, so what does it matter, after all?"

And at this stage of her reflections, as the thing is not of the least consequence, and a matter of entire indifference to her, Mrs. Blenkinsop usually goes to her room for a little cry. But she is really getting over it to a great extent now.

It was the result of Waubeek's marriage. Waubeek, Todd and Sperry and Blenkinsop all toiled together in the same office, and they were very chummy, prowling around town in company after office hours, wheeling, boating and boarding inseparably. But after a series of mysterious absences Waubeek came to the office one morning a married man.

Blenkinsop's nature is a sportive one. He is given to what is called "joshing"—not so much now as he

"ALWAYS CLARA."

used to be, however. He perceived in Waubeek's marriage the opportunity of a lifetime for airy badinage, and he made the most of it, even to the extent of purchasing nursing bottles and teething rings and leaving them conspicuously on Waubeek's desk. Waubeek was a sensitive sort of a chap, and he used to show that these little attentions disturbed his equanimity. He said nothing, however; that is, he said nothing aloud, but he vowed revenge and bided his time.

Then Blenkinsop began to absent himself from the foregatherings of the faithful remnant and became serious and thoughtful at unseasonable times, as well as noticeably particular in the matter of cravats. Todd discovered him in the parlor once copying something out of a volume of "Elegant Extracts of Verse" which had not been taken from the center table except for dusting purposes within the memory of the oldest boarder. He told Sperry about it and the two decided that Blenkinsop had a girl and taxed him with it.

Blenkinsop not only admitted it, but gloried in it. Apparently he could see nothing ridiculous in the circumstance, for when Todd tried to prod him with some of the choice witticisms that had been used on Waubeek the lover looked at them as if he wondered at the depth of their imbecility, and his evidently sincere contempt checked them for a time.

The girl went back to her western home, but that did not make Blenkinsop any more companionable. He was forever taking from his left breast pocket bulky letters in square envelopes and reading them—even in office hours. Still, Waubeek said nothing.

One day Blenkinsop put in an appearance with a new crocodile valise, a dress-suit case and a new suit of clothes and told them that he was going to Denver and would be gone for two weeks.

"Going to get married?" asked Todd.

"I wouldn't wonder," replied Blenkinsop. "I don't want to make any rash assertions, but that's the intention."

Before Sperry could say anything Waubeek grasped the bridegroom's hand and shook it energetically. "I congratulate you sincerely, my dear boy," he said. "I wish you every happiness. May the pathway of your life be strewed with thornless roses. Don't mind anything these Injins say; they don't know. They may some day if they have your luck and mine, but they're in outer darkness just now. What train are you going out on?"

Blenkinsop told him and then turned to receive the congratulations of the other two, who seemed to have changed their minds if they had any intention of being jocular.

About two o'clock the next morning the sleeping car porter roused Blenkinsop from a sound sleep to give him a telegram marked "Important." As soon as the young man realized what the porter wanted a sudden fear shot to his heart and he tore open the yellow envelope with a trembling hand. But the message was dated from Chicago, not from Denver, and he proceeded to read it with a feeling of relief. It was signed "The Gang" and assured Blenkinsop of the gang's profound sympathy.

"I suppose they mean it well," said Blenkinsop, "but I wish I had them here, all the same."

He lay down, and in the course of an hour managed to get to sleep again. At five o'clock the porter awoke him with another telegram. This one exhorted him to cheer up and bear the ceremony like a man. At breakfast a third message was brought to him. It reminded him that he would be expected to wear a white shirt at the wedding. At intervals of an hour or two throughout the day telegrams kept arriving and all the other passengers looked at Blenkinsop with awe, believing him to be the president of a trust or somebody of almost equal importance.

But all this was none of Waubeek's work. He was content to leave such trivialities to Todd and Sperry. The schemes of revenge that he was pondering over were dark and deadly, yet they were all abandoned in favor of one that chance suggested.

Blenkinsop brought his bride back with him to the boarding house and Todd and Sperry forthwith became her devoted slaves, but they could not forgive Blenkinsop for his indifference to their gibes and his careless reference to their telegrams.

It was Todd who first introduced Clara as an element of discord. One day he said to Sperry in a whisper that Mrs. Blenkinsop plainly heard: "I wonder what Clara will say when she hears that Dick is married?"

It was evident that Mrs. Blenkinsop was agitated and Sperry coughed as if to call attention to the fact that she was close to them and said something aloud. The next day there was another mysterious allusion to Dick and Clara and the day after that some more. Mrs. Blenkinsop could stand it no longer.

"Who is Clara, Dick?" she asked.

"Clara? Clara, who?" said her husband, innocently.

"Didn't you know a girl named Clara once?"

"I don't know, I'm sure. I might have known five or six."

"No, but Dick, don't laugh, because I'm in earnest. Wasn't there one Clara that you thought a great deal of—before you met me? I've heard Mr. Todd and Mr. Sperry talk about her. Tell me about it, Dick; I won't mind—much."

"I'll break their blamed necks," said Blenkinsop, savagely. "Don't you know, my precious, that neither of those fellows could speak the truth if they tried? They're just trying to fool you, that's all. No, there never was anyone but my * * *

That explanation served for a time, but Sperry and Todd persevered, and were delighted when Blenkinsop took them aside one evening and gave them a large-sized piece of his plain, unvarnished mind. They gleefully told Waubeek about it and Waubeek wrote "Clara" in his memorandum book. A few days later Mrs. Blenkinsop called for her husband at the office, and there met Mr. Waubeek for the first time.

She was predisposed in his favor, for Dick had told her that Waubeek had only recently been married himself. "It has steadied him down, too," he added. "Waubeek isn't like those other two lunatics, and when he says anything you can generally bank on it."

"I'm very glad, indeed, to meet you," said the bride, with a bewitching smile. "Dick has told me so much about you that I feel as if I knew you quite well already."

Dick grinned in an embarrassed way, but Waubeek laughed pleasantly and seemed to believe it.

"If Dick has talked to you about me I may as well tell you that it can be nothing to the way he has talked to me about you," he said. "He never seemed to tire of telling me how sweet and good and lovable and talented and sensible and pretty you were, and I made up my mind then that he must be either the luckiest man or the biggest liar in the world."

Blenkinsop looked gratefully at his friend. He did not recollect that he had ever confided in him to that extent, but he was grateful, nevertheless. Mrs. Blenkinsop blushed and was prettily confused.

"Are you sure it was me?" she asked, archly.

Waubeek leaped at his opportunity. "Why, yes, of course, it was. Always the same girl—always Clara.

"I'm always saying the wrong thing," he added, with a grave air of penitence. "I suppose I've said something I ought not to have said now. I'm sure I beg your pardon."

"Don't apologize," said Blenkinsop, indignantly. "I'll come back and see to you later. Let's go, my dear."

He was back again inside of half an hour and was then more than glad to exchange his full forgiveness for Waubeek's full written confession. But in spite of that confession, corroborated by those of Todd and Sperry, Mrs. Blenkinsop—well, she does not exactly distrust, but then—.—Chicago Daily Record.

For Young People

AT PEEP O' DAY.

Spend a little while with me
In the town of Early-O
Sleepy valley cannot be
Such a charming place, I know,
When a tired little frown
Leads the way to Sleepytown.

O, the path of Wideawake
Is the way to Early-O;
That's the only road to take
If you safe and sure would go;
For a sunbeam shows the way
At the very dawn of day.

Come, and see the bluest skies;
Come, and breathe the sweetest air.
Open, little sleepy eyes.
Birds are singing everywhere.
Who will be the first to go
To the town of Early-O?
—Frank Walcott Hutt, in Good Housekeeping.

A TALK ABOUT FISH.

They Are Coated with Slime to Protect Themselves from the Attacks of Parasites.

Fish, as a rule, increase in weight and length every year up to their death. There are several varieties of fish that cannot swim; they are deep-sea dwellers, and crawl about the rocks, using their tails and fins as legs.

Why fish are slippery is accounted for in this way: The slimy coating protects them from the attacks of fungus, a form of plant life found in all waters. If a fish is uncovered by slime the fungus lodges there and grows until in time it kills the fish. The slime helps also to increase the speed of the fish through the water.

In order to capture a certain fish, a South American tribe whips the water with the wood of a tree which contains a substance having a narcotic influence on the fish, which are then readily caught. One South American fish, the anableps, a star-gazer, can see in air as well as in water. Its eyes are divided into an upper and a lower portion, giving the effect of two pupils in each eye, one suited for seeing in the air, and the other for seeing in the water. The fish often swims at the surface with its head sometimes above, sometimes below the water line.

There is a wonderful fish in Alaska, which, when dried, is used as a candle. The Alaskan inserts the tail of the dried fish in a crack of his rough, wooden table and lights its nose. The fish burns with a bright and steady flame of about three candle-power, giving a clear, white light and considerable heat. A fairly large fish will burn about three hours. The fish is very fat and its vertebrae are formed largely of phosphorus—thus the fat is the tallow and the vertebrae the wick of this curious candle. If necessary it can be eaten afterward, being nicely smoked.

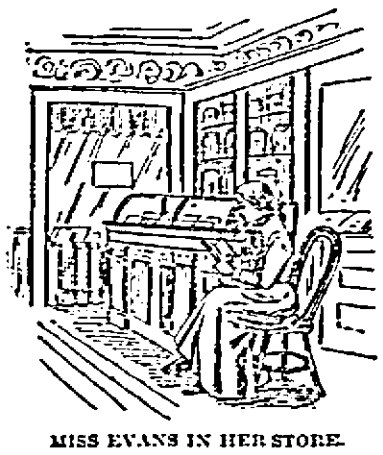
The pollock is severely let alone by its finny brethren, for it is armed to the teeth with a formidable sting and a sac of poison. The lake lamprey of central New York is another fish which is ferocious and bloodthirsty. Its mouth is bigger than its head and its teeth are sharp and pointed like a tiger's. The brook lamprey has never been known to eat at all. It is supposed that he does all his eating before he becomes a real lamprey—in the larvae period—and is never hungry afterward.

People marvel at the mechanism of the human body, with its nearly 500 bones, but man is simple in this respect compared with the carp, which moves no fewer than 4,266 bones and muscles every time it breathes. It has 4,220 veins, to say nothing of its 99 muscles. One fish has a brain larger than man's—the whale.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

YOUNG STOREKEEPER.

How a Bright New York State Girl Has Built Up a Profitable Little Business.

One of the most popular storekeepers in Syracuse, N. Y., is Mary Elizabeth Evans, a girl of 15 years, and the accompanying illustration shows her seated in her little store. She started



MISS EVANS IN HER STORE.

out in her business career by making candy, which she sold to small dealers. Then she opened a shop of her own, where she sold groceries, meats, ice cream and a few simple drugs. She employs a clerk and is making a good deal of money. She studies during the pauses in trade, and has a sitting-room behind her store, in which she keeps a piano. Her candies are sent, also, to the Harlem Women's exchange for sale, where they are disposed of rapidly.

Little Miss Evans is the granddaughter of a judge who died a few years ago, leaving his family "land poor," and as the little girl's father was dead, the family found existence difficult. Being the eldest daughter, "Mary Elizabeth," as the neighbors called her, began her enterprise of candy making, with the success told above.

FATE OF A CROAKER.

The Gray Goose Gander Tells a Tale of the Farm Pond with an Impressive Moral.

Three or four years ago, when our pond was quite full of water, and the ducks and geese were taking lots of comfort, there came to us from some other pond a strange bullfrog. He was a whopping big fellow, who made all our frogs hustle around, and he had a voice on him which could be heard a full mile on a quiet night. There was room enough for the stranger, and we made him welcome, but on the very first night of his stay he kept us all awake and made no end of trouble. Almost as soon as it was dark he took his seat on a log in the middle of the pond and cried out:

"Howl howl howl oh-h-h-h! howl howl howl!"

The noise woke up every fowl on the place, including the peacock, who was almost deaf with old age, but the frog had no care for our rights. He had slept all day, and now wanted to croak all night. As he was a stranger, nothing was said to him that night, but next day, as he came out of the water to get his sun bath I swam out to the log and said to him:

"Last night you kept us all awake with your croaking, and I want to know if you are going to do the same thing to-night?"

"I am going to do as I please about it," he replied, as he swelled up and tried to look as big as a barrel.

"But we must have our sleep," I said. "We shall not find fault if you croak softly now and then, but to bellow as loud and as long as you do is more than we can put up with."

"I'd like to see you help yourselves!" he shouted in anger. "My voice is my own, and I shall use it all I want to! If you don't like things you'd better go away."

"But this is our pond."

"Oh, it is! Well, I'll show you that a bullfrog can take up his quarters in any pond he wishes to. Grandaddy Gander, you go back and tell the

HE TOOK HIS SEAT ON A LOG.

fowls that I shall croak all night for the next ten nights to come."

"If you do, you'll get into trouble," I said.

"Bring on your trouble!" he sneered, as he kicked his hind legs at me.

The ducks and geese were for driving him away at once, and the hen said it was a shame for a frog to come to a strange pond and be so impudent, but I said to them:

"We will do nothing yet. We will wait three or four nights more, and then if he is not more reasonable we will give him a surprise party."

It was the same on the second night as on the first. He kept calling out "Howl Howl" as loud as he could bellow, and now and then we heard him chuckling to think he was keeping us awake. It was the same on the third night. That is, the frog started in soon after dark to make the night hideous again, and some of the ducks and geese were for driving him out at once, when I saw one of the farmer's sons come skulking down to the pond. He stood for a minute until he made out the frog on the log, and then he drew back his arm and hurled a stone. His aim was true, and the frog fell into the water as dead as a nail. Then the boy turned to go back to the house, and we heard him say:

"Oh, ho, old frog! You wanted to know 'How! Howl' it was, and I've shown you! You kept me awake two nights, but I guess you won't do any more croaking this summer!" — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Cow Blew Her Horns.

A little four-year-old was taken on a visit to grandmamma in the country. There, for the first time, he had a near view of a cow. He would stand and look on while the man milked, and ask all manner of questions. In this way he learned that the long, crooked branches on the cow's head were called horns. Now the little fellow knew of only one kind of horn, so hearing a strange bellowing noise in the yard, he ran out to ascertain its cause. In a few minutes he returned exclaiming: "Mamma, mamma! Oh, do come out here! The cow's blowing her horns!"

The Professor Got Even.

In college there is a constant combat of wits between the tutor and his pupils. The students who attended the lectures on biology planned a little joke on their professor. They removed a stuffed baboon from the natural history museum, dressed it up in a student's gown and set it in the professor's chair upon the lecture platform. When he entered the room they greeted his evident surprise with a suppressed giggle of merriment. "Well, gentlemen," said the professor, blandly, "I'm glad to see that you have found at last a professor who is suited to your capacities."

A SMART CAT.

Gets a Letter, and, Opening It, Proceeds to Literally Devour the Contents.

"I have a cat that can read," declared a lady. "At any rate she knows when a letter comes for her."

"A letter!" exclaimed her friend, in astonishment, relates the Buffalo Enquirer.

"Yes, a letter. If you don't believe it, I will prove it to you. Just wait a moment while I direct one."

She left the room and presently returned with a sealed envelope, addressed "Miss Pussy, No. — Blank street, City." The letter was duly posted.

The next morning the postman came and soon afterward the servant entered with a bundle of letters, among which was that for Miss Pussy. Placing them near her feline highness on the floor, Pussy's mistress said:

"Now, Pussy, pick out your letter."

Surprising enough, Pussy at once showed an interest, and in a moment had pushed aside with her paws the envelope addressed to her.

"Wait a moment," said the mistress, "and she'll open it."

Scarcely had she said this when Miss Pussy tore open the envelope, and in a moment was literally devouring its contents—catnip!

FELT HIS SUPERIORITY.

Considered Himself Far Ahead of the Police in One Respect at Least.

"This man, your honor, was abusing every policeman he came across," testified an officer before Justice Martin in prosecuting a hungry-looking individual who had been taken into custody the previous evening. "We tried to avoid placing him under arrest, but he continued his abuse until it could not be endured any longer."

"What was the worst thing he called you?" inquired the court.

"He said, your honor," was the officer's reply, "that he was so much superior to any officer he had ever seen that he would not notice them."

The justice looked at the hungry-appearing individual before him and asked if he had uttered this slander against the police officer, says the Chicago Chronicle.

"Yes, your honor," said the prisoner, "and I repeat it. I never knew a police officer that was not a scoundrel, and in this one respect I am superior to all of them. I can give them all cards and spades when it comes to separating an individual from his money."

The court inflicted a fine of one dollar and costs against the prisoner.

Post-Mortem.

Rubble tipped his chair back from the ticket-office stove in the station and read the express agent the following from the Arizona Arrow, to show what the new linotype machines are doing for western journalism, and to indicate in what manner the town folk amuse themselves: "A rare treat—Woman's relief corpse celebrates. The woman's relief corpse gave a box-supper last night at the Methodist church south. An excellent programme was rendered by the ladies of the corpse and their children and a number of old soldiers. The first thing on the programme was a song, 'There's a Hot Time in the Old Town,' by a number of corpse ladies. Suppers were served in boxes which were auctioned. Col. Cane said he would take his on his trip to the Klondike to remind him of friends far away, and particularly of the woman's relief corpse. He made a resplendent address, with women as his text, and said it was a grand thing for this nation to have them to-day in the form of a relief corpse. He closed by saying that 'it takes the woman's relief corpse to make things go, and long may it live!' At the close of the entertainment the people departed to their several homes, wishing the corpse success in all its undertakings."—Judge.

What a Mogul Can Do.

That was a remarkable demonstration of what a Mogul can do, that occurred on the New York Central the other day, when engine No. 948, one of the new Moguls, hauled out train No. 11, the Southwestern Limited, made up of two mail cars, five passenger coaches and nine Wagner cars, sixteen cars in all. The total weight of the train was 1,332,000 pounds, or 916 tons, and the length of the train, including the engine, was 1,212 feet, or nearly a quarter of a mile. This engine made the running time of the train between New York and Albany, 143 miles, in three hours and fifteen minutes.

There is no railroad in the world which has a better roadbed, more skillful engineers, or better equipment, backed by loyal men always alert for the safety of their passengers, than the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. What road can match its corps of men, from President Callaway down the long line of employees, to the humble and faithful trackmen who watch their sections of rail through the long hours of the night and day, in order to safeguard the lives of the travelers on trains whirling by their humble shanties, many of which nestle closely to the rails under their guardianship.—Editorial from the Albany Times-Union.

Many a woman, sick and weary of life, dragged down by weakening drains, painful irregularities, depression, and the hundred and one ailments which affect women only, has found in Pe-ru-na a bright star of hope, which has changed her misery to joy, her suffering to health.

No woman need suffer from the derangements peculiar to her sex, if she will give Pe-ru-na a fair trial.

The majority of weaknesses which make woman's life a burden, spring from a simple cause. The mucous membrane which lines the pelvic organs becomes weakened and inflamed owing to strain, cold, overwork, etc. This causes catarrhal congestion, inflammation, painful irregularities, depression of spirits, irritability, weakness and suffering. It shows in the haggard lines of the face, the dull eyes, the sallow complexion and angular form.

For the prompt cure of such ailments try Pe-ru-na. It drives away "the blues," clears the complexion, brightens the eyes, changes thinness to plumpness, and cures pains, aches and drains, because it immediately strikes at the root of such troubles and removes the cause.

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Burnham's Hasty Jellycon makes delicious desserts. You have nothing to do but dissolve it in hot water and set it away to cool; it makes a delicious transparent and delightful jelly dessert. Favorite orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies. Get a package today at your grocer's.

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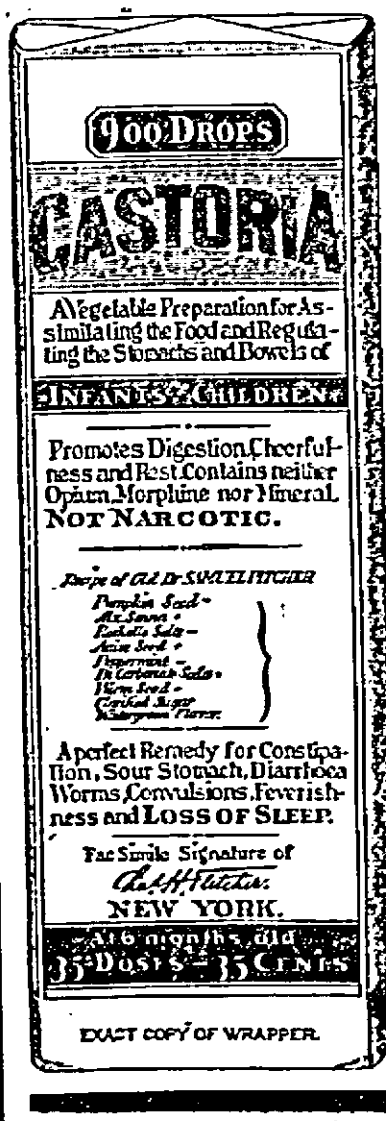

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

WERE MEN OF FEW WORDS.

They Managed Pretty Well, However, to Make Themselves Understood.

There is a little settlement of New Hampshire people in Kiowa county, Col. Among other things they brought with them the New Hampshire aversion to using any more words in conversation than are absolutely necessary, says the Philadelphia Record. Two of them met on the road recently and indulged in the following dialogue:

"Mornin', Si."

"Mornin', Josh."

"What'd you give your horse for bots?"

"Turpentine."

"Mornin'."

"Mornin'."

A few days later the men met again, and here's the way a hard luck story was told in mighty few words:

"Mornin', Si."

"Mornin', Josh."

"What'd you say you gave your horse for bots?"

"Turpentine."

"Killed mine."

"Mine, too."

"Mornin'."

"Mornin'."

Fee for Bank Directing.

A stranger got off the car, and, accosting a newsboy, asked him to direct him to the nearest bank.

"This way," said the "newsie," and, turning the corner, pointed to a skyscraper just across the street.

"Thank you, and what do I owe you?" said the gentleman, pulling a penny out of his pocket.

"A quarter, please."

"A quarter! Isn't that pretty high for directing a man to the bank?"

"You'll find, sir," said the youngster, "that bank directors are paid high in Chicago."—Chicago Tribune.

To Be Concise.

"Young man," said the editor to the budding journalist, who brought him a column story which could have been told better in ten lines, "when a man discovers his house is afire he doesn't go to the window and tell the passers-by that 'half an hour ago what threatened to be a terrible conflagration broke out in the upper story of the palatial mansion occupied by Mr. Jeremiah Dickens.' He simply rushes to the front and shouts: 'Fire!' Be concise, young man."—St. Louis Republic.

The Grand Finale.

Ida—Yes, the chorus ended up with 200 voices.

May—All singing the last line: "And still his heart was true?"

"No; 20 sang: 'And still his heart was true,' and the other 180 joined in with 'Rats.'"—Chicago Evening News.

Facts in the Case.

"Ah," he mused; "so Gen. Shootemup is dead. Sic transit gloria mundi."

"But he died on Thursday," responded the person, who was densely materialistic and did not know a classical quotation from a sardine label.—Baltimore American.

A Draw at the Very Worst.

Peppery—That was a fierce fight you had with Gussie. He claims he licked you.

Cholly—Oh, the boastah! It's true, he wumpled my cwavat dweadfully, but when it was all ovah his collah was fwightfully wilted.—Philadelphia Press.

Good Summer Resort Advertising.

Visitor—You seem to do a good bar business.

Seaside Hotel Proprietor—Rather. We're just offered a prize to the first fellow who sees the sea serpent.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Arithmetic Class.

Teacher (pointing at problem)—Now, James, what comes after the dollar?

James—Pa says it's the collectors, ma'am.—Syracuse Herald.

"Pa, what is the gage of war?" "The gage of war? Well, it is the first chunk of mud you throw at that little Jones boy that you say is always picking a fuss with you."—Indianapolis Journal.

"This month I celebrate my twenty-fourth birthday." "That's odd—so do I." "But I celebrate mine for the first time."—Heitere Welt.

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A Cessation of Hostilities

THE tramp was different from the accepted type, inasmuch as his clothes were fairly respectable and whole, although they had been intended for a large man, and he was undersized and slightly built. He had evidently been shaved within the last three days. Not only had he been shaved, but his hair had been cut—very closely, indeed, and his face was lean and pale.

But with all this he was not much more pleasant to look at than any bearded, tattered and bulky member of the wandering fraternity would have been. His face had hard lines in it, and he was thin-lipped and snaky-eyed, a down-looking man, with the true trampish shamble in his gait and sneaking shoulders. Apparently he had been passing the night in the lee of a hay stack, for there were spears of timothy clinging to his coat and in the rolled fold of his trousers, and the sun was not yet high. Yet he already limped, and presently went over to the ditch in the shade of the osage hedge and sat down with his back to the road.

First he pulled a flat bottle from his pocket and swore, seeing that it was empty. Then he slowly took off his shoes and examined a blister that one of them had chafed on his heel. Its condition was evidently unsatisfactory, for he swore again, and then, feeling in his pocket, drew forth a dirty rag, which he tore into strips and bound on the afflicted foot. At last he rose slowly and reluctantly and slouched on. There was a hill to climb, and as he reached its crest he saw a short distance away a little farmhouse, with the smoke curling from the kitchen chimney in graceful wreaths.

The wanderer stopped and made a careful reconnoissance. He saw two or three fields away a man plowing corn, and still farther away another man hoeing a row of something. He reasoned that two men were about all that were necessary to run a farm of that size, and the smoke seemed to promise a meal, so he cut a stick from the hedge and advanced to the gate.

Here he stopped a moment and examined the gate posts, and something he saw there induced him to turn back for a few steps, but hunger was gnawing at his inwards, and he muttered: "I'll risk it."

Mrs. Sim Leacox was known throughout that neighborhood as a real good manager and a terror. She could get up such a thrashing good dinner that her fame as a cook had spread through three counties. Her pies, cakes, doughnuts and preserves were the envy of all the housewives far and near; her energy was supernatural, and her tongue was sharp and bitter, as Sam Leacox knew to his cost, and as the hired man knew almost as well. Mrs. Leacox was nearly six feet tall, muscular and long around. If Sim had ever shown any signs of insubordination she would have been perfectly capable of spanking him—and quite likely to have done so. It was Sim's thorough realization of this that kept his home peaceful to a certain extent. There was another thing about Mrs. Leacox—she hated tramps.

The most masculine-minded and muscled women have their little feminine weaknesses, however, and Mrs. Leacox was a firm believer in ghosts and signs and omens and dreams—more particularly dreams—because she usually slept too soundly and her digestion was too good for her to be bothered in that way very often. She generally went to bed at nine o'clock, and snored sonorously until four in the summer, or six in the winter, and, as she expressed it, she "never knowed nothin' from the time her head hit the pillar." But good digestion will not prevent the falling of dishrags or the thousand and one other little warnings vouchsafed by the powers of the middle air to apprise initiated mortals of coming good or evil fortune. On the same morning that the tramp crawled out of his nest by the timothy haystack something uncanny happened to Mrs. Leacox's stove-lid lifter.

For the interpretation of signs Mrs. Leacox relied upon the "Gipsy Queen's Dream Book," a green-paper-covered brochure that she reverenced next to the family Bible and consulted far oftener, it is to be feared. When the stove-lid lifter misconducted itself Mrs. Leacox hied in perturbation of spirit to her dream book, and found that her worst forebodings were more than confirmed. It betokened, the gipsy queen said, sudden death and loss of fortune, with the making of a powerful enemy, although she neglected to state in what order these misfortunes were to come. But there was still a chance. "If," continued the oracle, "this should happen on Friday and the dreamer feeds bountifully the first beggar who comes to the door the troubles may be averted."

"Small chance of that," thought Mrs. Leacox. "They ain't likely to come here any time, an' they'd nachally think twice before they took the resk of a Friday." The recollection of the last tramp who had visited her and of his hurried retreat to the road followed by Dentist and of his fearful maledictions as he fled—all this rose up in judgment against the farmer's wife and troubled her exceedingly. She laid her dish towel down after she had wiped the last of her breakfast dishes and then went out and chained Dentist up. Most of the morning she brooded over the sign and tried to imagine what particular calamities were likely to befall her, and, at last, looking out of the window, saw the pale-faced tramp at the gate.

Her first impulse was to take down the big tin dipper and ladle out some scalding water from the iron kettle. Her next was to go to the pantry and take stock of the eatables there, but before she could do either the tramp was knocking humbly at the door.

Oh, but he was an humble and soft-spoken man! A victim of a cruel and altogether undeserved fate, hungry with the hunger begotten of a three days' fast, just out of the hospital, and weak and weary. Trying to make his way back to Missouri, where his wealthy relatives would receive him with open arms.

"Just out o' jail, you mean," said Mrs. Leacox. "An' it won't be long afore you're back there again, or I miss my guess. Well, if you want suthin' to eat, come in."

It was an ungracious invitation, but the tramp wondered that it was given at all. He was still more surprised when the hostess set herself about the preparation for his meal. "'Bountiful,' the book says," thought Mrs. Leacox, and she had no intention of failing to carry out the instruction literally. Generous slices of ham began to hiss and splutter in the frying pan, the coffee pot sent forth a fragrant aroma and a pan of biscuits was slid into the oven. On the table Mrs. Leacox set a large dish of preserved peaches and a pie and fresh golden butter and pickles of appetizing appearance. Here was a feast to tempt the most jaded palate, and the tramp really had not eaten for 14 hours.

He looked around the kitchen and listened carefully to know whether any other creature stirred in the house. There was nobody else, apparently. It was clear that the woman was paralyzed with fear—that was the only reasonable explanation of her liberality. He thought that he would make a trial of it. "Haven't you any aigs to go with that ham?" he asked, roughly.

There was warning enough for him in the flash of her eye if he had been quick enough to see it. She had been washing in the little frame shed adjoining the kitchen, and she instinctively moved toward the broom handle with which she lifted the clothes out of the boiler, but the words of the gipsy queen recurred to her: "Feed bountifully the first beggar," and the first beggar had not yet been fed. Fate waited upon the feeding.

"I guess mebbe I've got an egg or two left," she said, in a choking voice.

"Get 'em, then," commanded the tramp.

She obeyed and broke the eggs into the pan, and a few minutes later the tramp was eating ravenously, while the woman stood behind him, regarding him balefully with her teeth pressed tightly on her nether lip. After a little she moved toward the door, but the tramp shouted to her to stop where she was.

"Have you got any whisky?" he asked.

"You want whisky, do you?" she said. "You—well, there isn't any in the house, but you can have some more ham, if you want."

He swore at her viciously, and told her to sit down and stir at her peril. Then he once more applied himself to the food, until at last even his 14-hour appetite was satisfied, and he pushed back his chair.

"Now," he said, smiling in an ugly fashion, "I want a little financial assistance. You've got money in the house. Well, I need money. Bring it out, or—" and he made a furious gesture that rendered the completion of the sentence unnecessary.

Mrs. Leacox rose at the same time he did. "Have you had all you want to eat and drink?" she asked.

"I've had all the grub I need. Now bring out that money."

"Have you been fed bountifully?" persisted the woman.

"I tell you I've had all the grub I need," said the tramp. "Now bring—"

He did not complete this sentence, either, because he found himself under the table, half-stunned, amid a wreck of crockery that he had pulled down with the cloth. Before he could recover from his surprise he was grasped by the coat collar, lifted to his feet, shaken and thrown violently against the door casing. He snarled, and, reaching in his pocket drew forth a clasp knife, but before he could raise his hand the woman closed with him, twisted the weapon from his grasp and drew her finger nails across his face so that the blood ran. Then she had him by the collar again and shook and buffeted him until he cried for mercy, upon which she opened the door and thrust him forth.

He ran down the path to the gate without a trace of a limp and never checked his pace until he was a good quarter of a mile up the road. Mrs. Leacox stood in the doorway panting from her recent exertion, but smiling grimly.

"Well, I fed him bountifully, anyway," she said.—Chicago Daily Record.

HE EXPLAINED IT.

The Man Who Doesn't Know Anything About Golf Defines a Term of the Game.

"What do they mean by 'two up' in golf?" she asked as she put down the paper she had been reading, says the Chicago Times.

"Huh!" he exclaimed, in a startled way, for he knew about as much about golf as he did about throwing the boomerang. Still, no man is going to show his ignorance of sports to his wife.

"What do they mean by 'two up?'" she repeated.

"Two up," he returned. "Oh, yes, of course. Well, you've heard of 'topping' a ball, haven't you?"

"Certainly."

"Well, when you 'top' a ball, naturally it's up."

"I don't quite see—"

"Don't see!" he interrupted. "The top is always up, isn't it? You never saw the top at the bottom, did you?"

"No-o-o."

"Well, there you are. It's plain as day. When you 'top' a ball it's 'one up,' and when you 'top' two balls, it's 'two up.' Now, don't bother me any more."

"But what is 'topping' a ball?" she persisted.

"Good heavens! how ignorant you are!" he exclaimed. "Why, 'topping' a ball is knocking it so high that it never comes down. I should think the expression 'one up' would make that clear to you."

Two Canals Binding Atlantic.

It is asserted that the future will see two canals binding the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The value of such connection cannot be too highly estimated. It will bring added prosperity to the nation, as surely as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters brings health to the dyspeptic. If you cannot get rid of your indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia or biliousness try the Bitters, and never accept anything in place of it if you wish to get well.

It Puzzles Everybody.

"I can't understand it," he said, with a hopeless little quaver in his voice. "I can't understand it. Why do the women have their skirts made ten inches too long, and hold them ten inches too high?"

For he had not yet learned the folly of attempting to understand the eternal feminine.—Baltimore American.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Safe There.

Goodheart—I think you libeled that friend of yours from Chicago. I took him out to lunch to-day, and he didn't eat with his knife at all.

Sneerwell—That's strange. What did you have to eat?

"Oyster stew."—Philadelphia Press.

Sure of His Job.

Magistrate—What is your business?

Witness—Matrimonial agent for my eight grown-up daughters!—Fliegende Blaetter.

$24.00 PER WEEK

to men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound among farmers. Address with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

"When he discovered he was in love with her he ran away." "Sensible man." "Not very. He took her with him."—Town Topics.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

It is a mystery to us where all the bad cigars were smoked before the days of the open trolley cars.—Detroit Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Ida—"Isn't she a bare-faced soubrette?" May—"No, dear; her face is covered with paint."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES colors either Silk, Wool or Cotton perfectly. Sold by all druggists.

The wise man, under the impulse of remorse, kicketh himself; but the fool soaketh himself.—Puck.

Don't drink too much water when cycling. Adams' Tutti Frutti is an excellent substitute.

The trouble with the collar button is that it is such an upstart—it won't keep in its place.—Puck.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Be natural; borrowed garments seldom fit well.—Chicago Daily News.

You can convict nearly anyone of being a fool.—Atchison Globe.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

The real worth of our $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. We are the largest makers and retailers of men's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S. Established in 1876.

Why do you pay $4 to $5 for shoes when you can buy W. L. Douglas shoes for $3 and $3.50 which are just as good.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST FOR THE MONEY.

THE BEST $3.50 SHOE. | Made of the best imported and American leathers. The workmanship is unexcelled. The style is equal to $4 and $5 shoes of other makes. They fit like custom made shoes. They will not wear two pairs of other makes at the same price that have no reputation. You can safely recommend them to your friends; they please everybody that wears them. | THE BEST $3.00 SHOE.

Your dealer should keep them; we give our dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitutes! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue free.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

A. N. K.—G 1832

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

How Mothers may Help their Daughters into Womanhood

Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility for her future is largely in the hands of the mother. The mysterious change that develops the thoughtless girl into the thoughtful woman should find the mother on the watch day and night. As she cares for the physical well-being of her daughter, so will the woman be, and her children also.

When the young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experiences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly. At such a time the greatest aid to nature is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance in this hour of trial.

The following letters from Miss Good are practical proof of Mrs. Pinkham's efficient advice to young women.

Miss Good asks Mrs. Pinkham for Help.

June 12th, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been very much bothered for some time with my monthly periods being irregular. I will tell you all about it, and put myself in your care, for I have heard so much of you. Each month menstruation would become less and less, until it entirely stopped for six months, and now it has stopped again. I have become very nervous and of a very bad color. I am a young girl and have always had to work very hard. I would be very much pleased if you would tell me what to do."—MISS PEARL GOOD, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yesler Way, Seattle, Wash.

The Happy Result.

February 10th, 1900.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is just simply wonderful the change your medicine has made in me. I feel like another person. My work is now a pleasure to me, while before using your medicine it was a burden. To-day I am a healthy and happy girl. I think if more women would use your Vegetable Compound there would be less suffering in the world. I cannot express the relief I have experienced by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MISS PEARL GOOD, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yesler Way, Seattle, Wash.

$5000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The Waltham Watch Company was the first company in America to make watches; the first to be organized (half a century ago), and is the first at the present time in the quality and volume of its product.

"The Perfected American Watch", an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

WINCHESTER

FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

"New Rival," "Leader," and "Repeater"

Insist upon having them, take no others and you will get the best shells that money can buy.

ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM.

EZ-O-NAT

IS COMING--WATCH IT.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Minneapolis. { WOODWARD & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION } DULUTH.

Orders for Future Delivery Executed in All Markets.

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL TICKET.

President—William M'Kinley.
Vice-President—Theodore Roosevelt.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Member of Congress—Webster E. Brown.

SENATORIAL TICKET.

State Senator—Daniel E. Riordan.

ASSEMBLY TICKET.

Member of Assembly—Nathan E. Lane.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Robert M. LaFollette.
For Lieutenant Governor—Jesse Stone.
For Secretary of State—William H. Froelich.
For Treasurer—James O. Davidson.
For Attorney General—Emmet R. Hicks.
For Superintendent of schools—L. D. Harvey.
For Railroad Commissioner—Graham L. Rice.
For Insurance Commissioner—Emil Giljohan.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Clerk—W. W. Carr.
For Treasurer—R. M. Douglas.
For Sheriff—S. Kelley.
For Coroner—Chas. Ilwanter.
For Clerk of the Court—E. C. Sturdevant.
For District Attorney—S. T. Walker.
For Register of Deeds—J. T. McLaughlin.
For Surveyor—D. H. Vaughn.
For Supt. of Schools—Miss Myra Germond.

HOW BUSINESS MEN VIEW IT.

The Democrats endeavor to pose as the representatives of the poor men of the country largely on the strength of the fact, which they freely recognize and admit, that the great majority of the business men of the country, without regard to their original political opinions, are heartily in accord with the program of the Republican party and with its past legislative performances. Because, argue the Democrats, the business men and employers of labor in the United States, to a very great extent, are supporters of the Republican ticket in the present campaign, the laboring men of the country should oppose that ticket.

It will be a rather difficult matter to persuade any intelligent wage earner into the belief that a national policy which permits his employer to keep his business running at a profit, which increases the demand and the price for his product, and which permits him to employ a larger number of men at higher wages than ever before is of necessity a bad policy for the employees. Wage earners recognize with as much clearness as any people in the community that, if times are bad for the employes. When the bottom has dropped out of the market, when furnace fires are down, and when the demand for goods ceases, labor suffers as much or more than the employers of labor.

Every one admits that times are good now. Every one remembers that times were bad four years ago. When times were bad, employers and employes suffered alike; now that times are good, they are good for both workingmen and those who employ them. That the great majority of the business men of the country, whose prosperity is dependent upon the maintenance of good times, are anxious for a continuance of Republican control of the national government is due solely to the fact that they recognize that Republican success means good times; while a Democratic victory at this time would mark the commencement of a period of depression such as that from which the country suffered under the last Democratic administration.

Successful business men are trained and skilled observers of all conditions which affect their business interests. This is what has made them successful; and rarely do they permit their political predilections to blind them to the effect of political action. The marked exception to this rule is in the southern states, where business men, while freely admitting that Democratic success would be disastrous to their business interests, still feel impelled by the force of public sentiment in their communities to support the ticket which they have always supported, while not in sympathy with a single plank of the platform of the party to which they ostensibly belong. The business men of the south are voting the Democratic ticket and hoping for Republican success.

It is true that not all of the wealthy business men of the country support the Republican ticket. The Havemeyers, of the sugar trust, for example, are Democrats, who cannot forget that the Wilson tariff bill, passed by a Democratic Congress, put millions in their pockets and made possible the formation of the gigantic trust which they now control. Neither can they forget that the Wilson tariff bill, passed by a Democratic Congress, put millions in their pockets and made possible the formation of the gigantic trust which they now control. Neither can they forget that the Republican tariff bill cut down the special protection which they received under the Wilson bill, and broke their monopoly. Some scions of wealthy families, like the Belmonts and Hearst, whose millions are so tied up in conservative investments as to be in no danger of suffering any depreciation of income, no matter how hard the times may be, support the Democratic ticket in furtherance of their personal political ambitions, and tie up with the Democrats because their wealth will bring them more in political prestige in that party than in any other. A few good business men, like those of Tammany Hall, recognize that they can make more than enough out of the looting of New York City to offset any ordinary business depression. There are also individual instances, like that of Clark, of Montana, where men of vast wealth, not subject to the ordinary contingencies of business, support the Democratic ticket in order to obtain political preferment.

As a practical uniform rule, however, the conservative business men of the country hope for Republican success because they hope for a continuance of prosperity, and the intelligent working-men of the country will follow their lead for precisely the same reason.—Ex.

FROM M'KINLEY'S SPEECHES.

"Let us resolve, by our laws and our administration of them, to maintain the rights of the citizen; to cement the Union by still closer bonds; to exalt the standards of American civilization, encourage the promotion of thrift, industry and economy, and the homely virtues which have ennobled our people; uphold the stability of our currency and credit and the unstained honor of the government; and illustrate the purity of our national and municipal government; and then; though the rain descends and the winds blow, the nation will stand, for it is founded upon a rock."

"From the day our flag was unfurled to the present hour, no stain of a just obligation violated has yet tarnished the American name. This must and will be as true in the future as it has been in the past. There will be prophets of evil and false teachers. Some part of the column may waver and wander away from the standard, but there will ever rally around it a mighty majority to preserve it stainless."

"He liberated a race—a race which he once said ought to be free because there might come a time when these black men could help keep the jewel of liberty within the family of freedom. If any vindication of that act or of that prophecy were needed, it was found when these brave black men ascended the hill of San Juan in Cuba and charged the enemy at El Caney."

"Your voice, when constitutionally expressed, is commanding and conclusive. It is the mandate of law. It is the law to Congress and to the Executive. May that voice be that of right and truth and justice. I am sure it will be so, and if it is, we need have no fear for the future of our country."

"The American people never shirk a responsibility and never unload a burden that carries forward civilization."

"No achievements are worth having which do not advance civilization and benefit mankind."

The Republicans of the Twenty second senatorial district are to be congratulated upon the re-nomination of Senator John M. Whitehead, of Janesville, for the office of state senator. Mr. Whitehead has proven himself one of the ablest members in the upper branch of the state legislature. He has the ability, knowledge and experience necessary to a man holding that office. He is a leader and not a follower on all leading questions.

While reports continue to state that China is asking for peace negotiations, the situation daily grows more alarming. With the advance of the allied armies, the chances of them reaching the beseiged legations in time to save the lives of the ministers and their friends seem more remote. A big task awaits the powers and the end appears to be somewhat in the very distant future.

Bryan is having a hard time of it in his attempt to appear consistent following the declarations of the several platforms upon which he has stood and at the same time continuing the work of adding to his rapidly increasing fortune. Truly the ways of the wise in Popocratic walks are not covered with roses.

"The party which will not allow the Constitution to follow the flag through the Carolinas, through Mississippi and Texas, has no occasion to distress itself about the Constitution's journey 4,000 miles across the sea."—From Republican State Platform, New York.

Mr. Bryan attributes the non-fulfillment of his calamity prophecies to the good weather and fine crops. Yet, judging from the tenor of his speeches four years ago, one might easily have concluded that the sun would stop shining and the rains cease to fall unless 16 to 1 was adopted without delay.

"Bryan's speeches," said Senator Frye, at Westbrook, Maine, "have encouraged rebellion in the Philippines. I say that I do not see how any American can go back on our soldiers. I say that this expenditure of $180,000,000 and 2,000 lives is to be charged up against this anti-American talk."

There is this phase of the great industrial problem which we wish in all seriousness to bring to Mr. Bryan's attention: Will not his wide use of the phonograph throw out of work a great many able and deserving stenographers who will thereby be denied all chance of individual advancement in life?

Premiums Will Be Paid.

The premiums due to exhibitors at the Oneida county fair will be paid at the Lewis hardware store next Monday afternoon and evening.

ARTHUR TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Notice.

Prof. Fields will open a music school the 1st of Oct. in the music store of R. S. Booth & Co. on Brown street. Thorough instructions will be given on all instruments. Those who wish to take lessons in composition and arrangements, thorough bass and harmony, also voice culture, will have an excellent chance to receive the best of training. 2wks.

Lay Sermon.

For we know not what to pray for as we ought. Romans, 8-26.

The National W. C. T. U. has attempted to establish an endless chain of prayer for the defeat of President McKinley. This is a free country. It is the inalienable right of all Americans without regard to sex, color or previous condition of servitude, to make themselves as ridiculous or offensive as they choose. The game of personal liberty is played in this country without limit. There is no Philip II or Spanish Inquisition to molest or make us afraid. And so it should be. Truth never need fear when it is permitted to come out fully into the light. Error never can triumph when, as Jefferson said, "reason is left free to combat it." And so our fathers flung the starry banner to the breeze, made it the emblem of universal and absolute freedom, planted themselves on the eternal foundation of civil and religious liberty, and said to all people, like Roderic Dhu,

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."

Within the lines of legal obedience every citizen's conduct is remitted to his own sense of propriety and justice, amenable only to the tribunal of public opinion. Before that court we must all appear, and are presumed to submit our public acts and utterances to its jurisdiction.

The W. C. T. U. is a grand organization, has done and is doing noble and generous work. On the great account of humanity it has millions of souls to its credit. It has brought light into thousands of darkened homes. It has compelled the respect even of its enemies; and the sincere wish of its friends is that it shall do nothing to forfeit its right to their God speed.

It must be conceded that radicalism is essential to reform. But there is a plain line of demarcation between radicalism and fanaticism. The former is practical, the latter visionary. One thinks before acting, the other acts without thinking. Both are brave, but one plans and cleans up its victories, the other strikes with its eyes shut, unknowing and uncaring for consequences.

Every true christian believes in prayer. Not as an abstract proposition, not as a reflex influence, but as an effective means to practical ends. But no level headed man expects an answer to a prayer for evil. I once heard a preacher, in a revival meeting, pray that, if the obstruction could be removed in no other way, those who were impeding the progress of conversion, should be struck dead. That was genuine fanaticism. It was entitled to no other name. Every such misuse of prayer is insulting and impious.

What characterization should be given to this act of the W. C. T. U.? What is it they ask christian people to do? The man for whose defeat they invoke the endless chain of prayer reflects the best type of American citizenship. He is an earnest, honest christian gentleman. In his young manhood he perilled his life to save the Republic. By his courage and devotion to duty he rose to rank and honor, and when peace returned he sheathed his sword and resumed the burdens of civil life. His countrymen elected him to Congress and for six years he helped to legislate for the nation. During all that period even partisan malignity coined no word of reproach against his character, and found no stain upon his honor. His people chose him for governor of his native state, and in that high office he was the peer of any who had ruled that splendid commonwealth. The great American Republic made him its President, and as chief executive of the Nation he ranks with Washington and Lincoln. He stands for everything that is good and pure and great in national life. He stamped his personality on economic legislation that has lifted the people from adversity to prosperity. Calmly and firmly he stood between the Jingoes and precipitate hostilities, and only when the time was ripe and the Nation was ready did he launch the thunderbolts of war. By his diplomacy he prevented the nations that hated us from arraying themselves on the side of the Spaniard. He raised and equipped an army and created a mighty navy in so short a time as to astonish the world, and when the brief war ended and glorious victory was ours he brought us "peace with honor" and large increase of territory. Patiently, firmly and faithfully he has dealt with the alien people who have been brought under our dominion, planning and laboring to give them that freedom and civilization they never have known. When the unspeakable Chinese threatened destruction to foreigners he sent to our defenseless citizens words of cheer and promise of protection and backed them up with the military and naval power of the government. The mighty nations of the earth joined in that movement for protection against heathen barbarity, but American diplomacy, guided by William McKinley, dictated the policy of firmness and broad humanity which shall yet bring good out of evil and open up the dark places to a higher civilization. Do the christian women of America wish to pray for the defeat of such a man? Show us his superior among all who are or have been his rivals. What is the ideal man? Not much contention about that. He should be honest, morally pure, humane, sympathetic, religious, possessing wide learning, high ability, sound common sense, real patriotism, knowledge of men, broad views, a will determined yet conformable to enlightened public opinion, a catholicity which makes him a well wisher and friend of all humanity. You will find all these qualities in William McKinley. Even political opponents admit so much. Then why should christian women pray for his discomfiture? Why should they pervert the sacred office of prayer to accomplish a result which would be a rebuke to a "good and faithful servant" and, as millions believe, entail national dishonor and precipitate wide spread disaster? Truly christian people are sometimes "a little off." They know not what to pray for as they ought. Prayer should be practical. There is no place in the mild code of our Good Shepherd for a vengeful prayer. He never taught fanaticism. It is the needs, not the desires, the safety, not the ambitions, the good of all, not the vagaries of the few, that prayer is intended to fortify and supply. We all believe in this medium of communication between the human and divine. This is true individually and nationally. We must believe in a higher power or we must expect chaos. But the time is past when our prayers may be to smite the Amelekites, much less can we consistently pray for destruction or disaster to our brother because his thoughts are not our thoughts or his creed our creed. "Judge not that ye be not judged" is as good law now as when promulgated nearly two thousand years ago. No influence is more potent to undermine religious life than that of unrighteous judgment. And in proportion as that influence is fatal to individual character, so it is dangerous to the nation when exercised collectively. Let us hope that this movement of a pure and noble organization is but a passing impulse, and that the sober second thought will expose the error and furnish its correction. So mote it be.

In The Amusement World.

Murray and Mack, the well known and favorite Irish comedians, will appear in this city in their greatest success, "Finnigan's 400." The comedy is from the pen of Jas. D. Flynn, and will be presented with the most pretentious company that Murray and Mack have yet carried. The scenery is said to be far superior to that usually seen on a tour with a farce comedy. Murray and Mack have become recognized leaders in their style of entertainment, and are to day the most successful team of farce comedy artists in this country. There were but few Irish farces on the American stage five years ago, but since the enormous success of Murray and Mack in their different plays, and every city from which theatrical companies start on their yearly tours seem to be incubators for both Irish farces and Irish comedians.

In "Finnigan's 400" the singing is said to be especially fine, the company numbering among its members some excellent voices, especially. At the Grand opera house, Friday evening, Sept. 28.

• • •

The play of "Faust" at the Grand last night was witnessed by a large audience, who were well pleased with the performance. Porter J. White, as Mephisto, was of the highest order, and the entire company was first-class. The scenic and electrical effects have never been surpassed in this city and are deserving of special mention. The place has been rendered here several times before by good companies, but the play as put on by the company last night was up to the standard. In fact a poor company can have but short life in this

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A SMART CAT.

Gets a Letter, and, Opening It, Proceeds to Literally Devour the Contents.

"I have a cat that can read," declared a lady. "At any rate she knows when a letter comes for her."

"A letter!" exclaimed her friend, in astonishment, relates the Buffalo Enquirer.

"Yes, a letter. If you don't believe it, I will prove it to you. Just wait a moment while I direct one."

She left the room and presently returned with a sealed envelope, addressed "Miss Pussy, No. — Black street, City." The letter was duly posted.

The next morning the postman came and soon afterward the servant entered with a bundle of letters, among which was that for Miss Pussy. Placing them near her feline highness on the floor, Pussy's mistress said:

"Now, Pussy, pick out your letter."

Surprising enough, Pussy at once showed an interest, and in a moment had pushed aside with her paws the envelope addressed to her.

"Wait a moment," said the mistress, "and he'll open it."

Scarcely had she said this when Miss Pussy tore open the envelope, and in a m...

Gains H[illegible] ...edom With the Use of an Ax While Employes Were Away.

Wm. Taylor gained his freedom from the county bastile last Sunday afternoon with the aid of an ax which it is said he found in the basement. He made his exit by smashing out the wicket through which food is passed to the prisoners. The opening was so small that Williams must have been greased in order to slip through. He got out at any rate and nothing has been seen of him since. He undoubtedly had been made aware of the death of one of the bloodhounds and the illness of the other. Williams was serving a three months' sentence for the larceny of a watch from the person of John Moran on the 8th inst. Taylor took advantage of the temporary absence of the sheriff and employes about the jail.

A Trip Abroad For $250.00

The Soo Line makes this rate for a personally conducted excursion to London and Paris and return, on the magnificent new twin screw steamers "Minneapolis" and "Minnehaha," 1500 tons each.

Railfare, Sleeping Car berths, dining car meals, lodging at best hotels, in fact all the necessary expenses for the entire journey included.

...tion leaves Minneapolis and ... October 10th, 1900. For particulars and itinerary ... W. R. Callaway, G. P. A. Soo ... Minneapolis, Minn.

The Jewish New Year.

...ewish New Year—Rosh Hash... commenced at 6 p. m. last Sun... Sept. 23, and ended at 6 p. m. ...y, Sept. 25, and marked the ... the year 5660 and the begin... 5661, according to the Jewish ...ar. The two days were strict... served by all orthodox Jews, ...refrain from business during that ... Ten days after the commen... ...t of the new year is the Day of ...ement, the most sacred day of ...year, during which the devout ...abstains absolutely from both ...g and drinking.

Seeks Lover in China.

...following relative to Miss Mar... Tittemore appeared in a recent ... of one of the Berlin papers:

"Miss Margaret Tittemore, of Mar...ton, Ia., and daughter of Mrs. Margaret Tittemore, of Poysippi, with her faithful chaperon, is on her way to China to join her fiance, Lieut. Warren Dean, of the Sixth cavalry, who is now with his regiment at Tientsin. Miss Tittemore, sailed on the transport Hancock, and has been some weeks on the water. The young couple were to have been married last May, but the bride-to-be was ill, which prevented the ceremony taking place. Lieut. Dean was then ordered to Manila, where the event was to occur later; but at San Francisco, the regiment was diverted and sent to China. Then the trip to China was planned. It may be months before the two lovers meet, but Miss Tittemore is determined, and if she is unable to proceed to Tientsin, she will await Lieut. Dean's coming to Nagasaki, a healthy seaport town, in Japan. Miss Tittemore, is a sister of J. N. Tittemore, general freight agent of the Iowa Central road. Both are well known in Berlin. Miss Tittemore met and became betrothed to Lieut. Dean, while he was stationed at Fort Logan, near Denver."

Miss Tittemore is a sister of Mrs. Chris. Eby, who formerly resided here. She has visited this city several times and has several acquaintances among our citizens.

F. SORENSON, Florist.

FULL LINE OF CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS IN SEASON.

Special Attention given to orders for weddings and funerals, Satisfaction Guaranteed,
Halls decorated on short notice.

Rives and Thayer Sts. Rhinelander, Wis.

New Fruit
Green Vegetables

RICHARDS & KINGSBURY.

No. 25 Brown St. RHINELANDER, WIS.

BICYCLES!

If you are in search of a good, durable and moderate priced wheel, call and examine our new and elaborate display of

CRESCENT

Chain and Chainless Bikes.

There is No Better Wheel on the Market.

We also invite you to call and inspect our new and nobby line of

CUTLERY.

LEWIS HDW. CO.

Merchants State Bank Building, RHINELANDER, WIS.

Supply house for the people. Largest and best equipped department store in northwestern Wisconsin.

CRUSOE'S Department Store.....

When you come to look over the general run of prices in this establishment you will more fully appreciate the advantage of "market buying." We go to the market and get for the people the best goods and bargains to be found. Our market bargains and quality buying is a potent factor in low price making here.

Millinery

We are glad to know that our opening of this new department last week with its approved Paris, London and New York styles shown in profusion was so well received. Its excellence will be maintained and at all times ready to wear or trimmed to order hats will be furnished at popular prices and in any of the popular styles. We shall see to it that you can always get here becoming effective and exclusive styles in hats.

STREET HATS.

This weeks' special is a fine new lot of trimmed street hats at $1.00 and $1.25.
Ladies may bring their hats in to be trimmed or made over and have the work done promptly.

The swellest Jackets in the land are ready for you here. Most stylish and perfect fitting garments at prices all can pay. Our five dollar Jackets are splendid goods and well worth your money. They're really worth six.

A LEADER that sells on sight—a ladies' fine jacket made of imported Kersey cloth in castor or brown shades—a regular $10.00 garment

$7.98.

FURS The fur stock is we think the best ever brought in as to quality, extent and variety of styles shown. Everything in the fur line from lowest to highest values. All grades in the cheap Collarettes and an unusually fine one for the price..... **$3.48**

Fur scarfs and boas in large assortment. Fine black fur scarf..... **$1.75.**

Our Women's Bargain Shoe Latest shape comfortable and handsome, up-to-date in every way, a splendid $2.50 shoe at per pair

$2.00

THIS STYLE COLLAR 15c.

MEN'S UNION SUITS, WOODMEN'S OUTFITS, LUMBERMEN'S RUBBERS, WORKING SHOES, FINE DRESS SHOES.

Blue flannel shirts.....	$1.00
Mackinaws.....	$2.50
Heavy underwear suit	$1.00

Bits of Local Gossip

Chas. Wilson was a visitor at Monico yesterday.

City Clerk Carr is spending a week at Lake Thompson.

C. A. Hodgdon was a visitor at Oshkosh the first of the week.

W. E. Brown transacted business at Ironwood last Saturday.

Ira Cass transacted business at New London the first of the week.

Millinery opening Friday and Saturday at Mrs. B. F. Edwards.

DeWitt Johnson was a visitor at Hazelhurst yesterday afternoon.

Will Dunn is out after the Democratic nomination for clerk of court.

F. S. Robbins was a business visitor at Oshkosh the first of the week.

Philip Rogers has been the guest of Stevens Point friends the past week.

Chas. Converse has been seriously ill, but at the present writing is on the gain.

Atty. A. W. Shelton was a visitor at Eagle River last Saturday on legal business.

Ernest Hennig returned Saturday after a week's visit at Oshkosh and Weyauwega.

W. D. McIndoe, of Barron, was in the city yesterday on his way home from Elton, Langlade county, where he looked after the interests of the Fred W. Upham Lumber company.

R. M. Douglas visited Star Lake, Eagle River and Woodruff last week looking after his duties as oil inspector.

Leslie Beers left Sunday night for Madison to resume his studies at the State university.

State Senator D. E. Riordan passed through the city yesterday on his way to Eagle River.

Macy DeMars left Monday for Wausau to enjoy a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends.

Sam Higgins returned to Madison Sunday night. He is a student at the State university.

Oliver Rogers left yesterday for Stevens Point to visit relatives and friends for a short time.

W. H. Chapman, of Tomahawk Lake, was a visitor in the city for a few hours last Thursday.

Miss Jessie Banford arrived here the first of the week. She will teach in the South Park school.

The screen door department of the Wabash factory will begin operations again next Monday morning.

Mrs. Chas. Chafee returned Sunday night after several weeks' visit at Washburn, the guest of her father.

Mrs. M. Holland left last evening for Fond du Lac to enjoy a couple of weeks visit with relatives and friends.

Found, a bunch of keys. Owner can have same by calling at L. W. Hamel's, barber shop, proving property and paying for this notice.

Monday, a fire felt very comfortable indeed. The next day palm leaf fans were quite as comfortable. The change was a little too sudden.

Vacant houses are as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth. This certainly speaks well for Rhinelander, but it is mighty discouraging for those who are looking for a place to shelter them from the chilly zephyrs of the fast approaching winter.

Fruit

—for—

Canning

—at—

FENELON'S

New Stock Right from the Orchards.

LOW PRICES PREVAIL.

COME NOW.

C. M. & W. W. FENELON.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

District Attorney Walker and Sheriff Wismer visited points south last Tuesday.

Work on the new Parochial school is being pushed rapidly and the large elegant structure is nearing completion.

Miss Edith Kelley left Tuesday to enjoy a couple of days visit at her father's farm near Hazelhurst Junction.

Miss Nina Buckley returned Friday from Antigo, where she attended the fair and visited friends for a few days.

Mrs. E. F. Kennedy and her mother, Mrs. Margeret Bibby, of Oshkosh, are guests at the home of Frank Bibby.

Frank Goolsby returned Thursday from Barron, Wis., where he had been the guest of relatives for a couple of weeks.

Ed. Markham left yesterday for Osage, Iowa. He will remain there for a month or six weeks and possibly permanently.

Mrs. A. W. Shelton and daughter Margaret returned Monday, after a week's visit with friends at Wausau and other points.

Chas. DeBoer announces to his friends that he is a candidate for the nomination of register of deeds on the Democratic ticket.

Mrs. H. G. Davis, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Keeble, has returned to her home at Seymour.

Geo. Beers left Monday for Monico, where he has a contract to erect a store building on the site of one recently destroyed by fire.

Master Louis Fenelon returned Saturday from Weyauwega, where he had been the guest of his grandmother for three weeks.

Mrs. J. D. Johnson returned to Teegarden, Ind., last Thursday, after a visit here, the guest of her brother, J. C. Wixson and family.

The New North wants a live correspondent in every town in the county. Stationery and stamps will be furnished on application.

Mrs. C. W. Chatterton and son Charles left Saturday for Merrill, where they will enjoy a week's visit with relatives and friends.

Don't fail to attend the grand opening of millinery goods at Mrs. N. Turner's tomorrow and Saturday. The very latest styles will be on sale.

The laborers on the High school addition are making haste slowly and it looks as if the building will not be ready for occupancy for some little time.

If the farmers in this county will invest in cows and sheep they will make no mistake. Wool is high and dairying is an industry that always pays.

Attend the millinery opening of Mrs. B. F. Edwards, Friday and Saturday Sept. 28 and 29, and make selections from the fall and winter styles.

The first regular meeting of the Woman's club will be held at the court house, Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 3 o'clock. Director's meeting at 2:30 o'clock.

Wanted, a five or six room house in a desirable part of the city. For particulars call at this office. A few rooms will be taken if convenient. Steady tenant.

Chas. LaForge, vice-president of the Woodruff & Maguire Lumber Co. of Three Lakes, looked after the interests of that concern here the latter part of last week.

Mrs. S. Sustin returned to her home at Stevens Point last Thursday, after a month's visit in this city. She was a guest at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Rogers.

Morris Doyle returned Saturday morning from Green Bay, where he was called by the illness of his daughter Katherine, who is being cared for at St. Joseph's Orphan asylum.

Miss Caroline E. Doern, of Marshfield, Wis., arrived Tuesday from that place to visit Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull. She will teach the First grade in the High school this year.

His own paper announces the fact that A. W. Shelton is a candidate for the nomination for district attorney on the Democratic ticket. Thus it is proven that the report is authentic.

Miss Edith Kelley delightfully entertained a company of friends last Monday evening. Cards, music and social converse made up the pleasures of the evening. A most enjoyable evening is reported by those in attendance.

Miss Edith Kelley, who is attending the Cream City Business College at Milwaukee, arrived home last Sunday to remain a few days, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kelley.

Big catches of fish and bags of game are reported from time to time. Of course we believe them all, but think we could believe a trifle harder if we were remembered occasionally.

Take advantage of the fall opening of millinery goods at Mrs. N. Turner's, tomorrow and Saturday. It will pay you to inspect the goods and take advantage of the bargains offered.

Rev. Pettit, pastor of the Methodist church leaves the first of next week for Appleton to attend the M. E. conference. He is of the impression that he will be sent to a new field of labor.

Some of the young gentlemen of the city are talking of organizing an athletic club. In case success attends their efforts, we can look for a few sparring matches during the coming winter.

It is surprising the amount of fruit that is being brought into Rhinelander this fall. Our people will eat what they can, and what they can't they can, at least this is what we are told.

The Baptist ladies will serve chicken pie dinner at the church tomorrow, (Friday) Sept. 28, from 5 o'clock p. m. till 8 o'clock p. m. There will also be a sale of fancy articles. Price of dinner 25 cents.

The Democrats tell us that there is apparent apathy in the ranks of the Republican party in Wisconsin. If there is, it is mutual, Mr. Democrat. It is also apparent in the ranks of Democracy.

Some of the machinery for the veneer factory has arrived and is being placed in position. The vats and additions are nearing completion and in two or three weeks the factory will be in operation.

A meeting of the Republican County committee will be held at the council chambers this evening at 7:30 o'clock. A good attendance is desired as matters of importance are to come before the meeting.

Mrs. N. Turner will hold her grand fall opening of millinery tomorrow (Friday) and Saturday, Sept. 28 and 29. The ladies of Rhinelander are invited to call and inspect her fall stock of the latest creations.

Mrs. B. F. Edwards wishes to announce the dates of her millinery opening—Friday and Saturday, Sept. 28 and 29. The ladies are respectfully invited to call and inspect her line before making purchases elsewhere.

John Judge, a Soo line brakeman, had the misfortune last week to have a finger on his right hand badly smashed while attempting to make a coupling. While the injury was painful, it was not as serious as "it might have been."

Last Sunday was a beautiful day and was appreciated by every man, woman and child in the city. Coming as it did after so many rainy Sundays, everyone knew just how to enjoy it and spent just as much time as possible in the open air.

With an organization possessing so many pleasing features in the way of songs, dances and refined specialties, the audience should only be limited by the size of the opera house when "A Turkish Bath" is presented at the Grand opera house Tuesday, Oct. 2.

We would respectfully suggest that trees be set out on either side of our residence streets. In the course of a few years it will add much to the beauty of the city and comfort to the inhabitants during the summer months. Keep this in mind till next spring.

Simon Hansley and family leave this week for Barron county, Wis., where they will make their future home. Mr. Hansley will give up the mill business and go to farming. He owns a farm a few miles from Cumberland, upon which they will reside. He purchased the land about four years ago.

Oneida county will do the handsome by State Senator D. E. Riordan at the approaching election. The Republicans realized his worth in the upper branch of the state legislature and re-nominated him by acclamation and the voters will see that he is re-elected by a rousing majority. His brilliant record justifies that treatment. Oneida will help swell the majority, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. His first term won for him an enviable record among the state law makers and this senatorial district cannot afford to relegate him to the shades of political obscurity. Not much. Stand firmly by Mr. Riordan.

The following party left Tuesday for Sugar Camp lake to enjoy a week's outing: Thos. Shelp, R. M. Douglas, E. G. Squier, Ed. Forbes, Geo. Dean, of this city, and C. B. Lamb, of Chicago. Tommie Tough accompanied the gentlemen on the trip. They will return via the Wisconsin river.

Pat Rielly passed away last Friday morning at St. Mary's hospital after a few days illness with typhoid fever. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. J. D. Kehoe and Rose Rielly of this city. The funeral services were held Saturday afternoon and the remains laid at rest in the Catholic cemetery.

Nearly forty men were put to work last Monday morning on the drive between here and Tomahawk. Four drives have been made this season between the two cities. The crew that was put to work Monday will "sack" all the stranded logs and take down a clean rear. The crew will reach Tomahawk in about eight days from the time they started.

Philip Martell won first place in a half mile running race at the Antigo fair Thursday. H. Davis, also of this city, took fourth place in the mile bicycle race the same day. First place was won by Freeman, who raced here the previous week and took first place. Ed. Williams and Art. Krause, of Antigo, took second and third place respectively.

The Baptist ladies will serve a chicken pie supper at the church on Friday evening, Sept. 28, from 5 until 8 o'clock. Menu as follows: Chicken Pie, Cabbage Salad, Mashed Potatoes, Parker House Rolls, Brown Bread, Cheese, Pickles, Pumpkin Pie, Apple Pie, Doughnuts, coffee and Fruit. A sale of useful articles will also take place. Price of supper 25 cents.

DeWitt Johnson has accepted a position as assistant bookkeeper with the Yawkey Lumber company at Hazelhurst. He will leave in the course of a couple of weeks to enter upon the discharge of his duties. His many friends are glad to se him step up another rung on the ladder of success and hope he may continue to climb.

Miss L. E. Stearns, of Madison, a member of the State Library commission and the State Library organizer, was in the city the latter part of last week. The object of her visit was to inspect our public library and gather statistics for the annual report to be published soon by the commission. Miss Stearns spoke very highly of our library, also of the decorations. She said the thing most needed was larger quarters, where reading room privileges could be enjoyed.

J. E. Jackson, of Green Bay, of the Sanitary Construction company, arrived in the city last Monday morning. This concern has the contracts for putting in the steam heating plants in the High school building, the Crusoe store and the Schlesmann residence. Work on the two places last mentioned was commenced last Monday morning and as soon as finished work on the school job will be commenced. Mr. Jackson brought a couple of men with him from Green Bay to assist in the work, and a couple of local mechanics were engaged.

The announcement that Robert M. LaFollette, Republican nominee for governor, will speak in this city is working up considerable enthusiasm. The exact date of his visit to Rhinelander has not been decided upon yet, but it will be some time the earlier part of October. The Republicans of Oneida county will give him a rousing reception when he does come. He will address an audience here upon the political issues of the day. The coming of Honest Bob will draw many from the surrounding towns.

The Democrats will hold their caucuses in the several wards of the city next Saturday evening. The county convention will be held the following Tuesday, October 2. There is about the same scrap within the ranks of that party for the nomination for sheriff as there was in the G. O. P. E. P. Brennan, Mike Kearns and Phil. Dolan are the local aspirants for the political plum. All are anxious to try conclusions with S. Kelley on election day.

One of the big compound engines on the Soo road jumped the track last Saturday morning. The accident occurred at Stang's spur, four miles west of here. The iron monster left the rails completely and was partially buried in the mud. Two engines were sent over from here to the rescue. It took till Sunday morning to get the engine back on the track. Very little damage was done.

A joint convention of the Northeastern and Northwestern Teacher's association will be held at Wausau Friday and Saturday, October 12 and 13. The Record of that city says "It promises to be the grandest rally of educational workers ever held in the state of Wisconsin." The meeting will no doubt be taken advantage of by several of the teachers in the Rhinelander public schools. An unusually strong and interesting program has been prepared. The local board of education should permit our teachers to go, as it will be beneficial in many ways.

In the absence of the regular organist, Miss. Jessie Langdon, of Rhinelander, presided at the instrument at morning service last Sunday at the Catholic church, and those who were fortunate enough to be in attendance enjoyed a rich musical treat. Miss Langdon is a neice of the Messer Bros. of this city, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, of Boston, and a musician of rare ability. The Messer brothers have good reason to be proud of the talent and ability of their fair young relative.—Phillips Times.

The new beginners at dancing in our city will be pleased to learn that we are soon to have a dancing school with a competent teacher in charge. Miss Regina Smith, of Ashland, wishes to announce that she will open a school on Monday, October 1, at the New Grand opera house. Childrens' class Monday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemens' class Monday evening at 8:00 o'clock. Miss Smith comes to our city highly recommended by many of the best citizens of Ashland. Following are a few of them: Mrs. Dr. Hosmer, Mrs. Lamoreaux, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Pool, Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Rossman, Mrs. Dr. Harrison, Mrs. Shores, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs Barlon and Mrs. Gleason. The above are some of the foremost society ladies of Ashland and many of the names are familiar to some of the people of Rhinelander.

Coming Attraction

Like a freshly opened bottle of champagne the new "Turkish Bath" has bubbled and fizzed its way into the hearts of the amusement lovers.

Miss Etta Merris portrays the soubrette part with rare charm and refined methods, Mrs. E. L. Graves the really funny comedian is too well known to require praise and the other members work together in friendly rivalry to make the performance notably perfect.

The cordial manner with which the play and company has been everywhere greeted is so pronounced as to leave no doubt as to their popularity. They appear at the Grand opera house Tuesday evening, Oct. 2.

J. SEGERSTROM,
Jeweler and Optician.

The Almighty Dollar

is said to be an American's chief aim and object in life. True and untrue, Americans want the dollar for its purchasing power, which is as great as anywhere at Segerstrom's jewelry store, where articles made of silver and gold are to be had at most reasonable prices.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

Miss Elmar Spear, seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Spear, of Green county, Arkansas, is 51 inches high, weighs 180 pounds and has a bust measure of 45 inches. She can lift a man weighing 250 pounds and carry him across a room.

The body of a Viking, in a wonderful state of preservation has been dug up in a peat bog at Domendorf, in Schleswig, and placed in the Kiel museum. The hair is red; it is clothed in coarse, woolen material, with sandals on the feet. Kiel experts think it was buried 1,500 years ago.

A syndicate has been formed at Ochsenfurt, Bavaria, to apply electricity in agriculture. A central station will furnish the current at a pressure of 5,000 volts to small stations on each farm for working thrashers, cutters and so on. The houses in the vicinity will also be lighted by it.

The sunflower crop is one of the best-paying in Russia. A good crop is worth, as it stands in the field, $25 an acre. The seeds are sold by the farmer for some $1 to $1.50 a pound, and at every street crossing in Russian provincial cities are stands and peddlers with baskets, selling to the passers-by the salted product of the big sunflower, which is eaten.

Beds are quite an innovation in Russia, and many well to do houses are still unprovided with them. Peasants sleep on the tops of their ovens; middle-class people and servants roll themselves up in sheepskins and lie down near stoves; soldiers rest upon wooden cats without bedding, and it is only within the last few years that students in schools have been allowed beds.

Sol Watson, a colored man, has kept a silver quarter in his mouth for a whole year. William Nagel bet him $20 that he could not do it, and the Negro won the bet. Watson is the proudest man in New Jersey. He really believes he has performed an important feat and become one of the leading men in the land. This is also the view of the colored women, many of whom have offered him their hands and hearts on acount of his performance.

There is a hotel for aristocratic dogs near Baltimore, where well-raised doggies whose mistresses are away for the summer are kept until their return, in fine style. They spend the season in coolness and comfort. They have their own special baskets, rugs and other supplies, with nothing to offend the eyes or nose. The owner leaves a menu of what her pet eats and what he can not tolerate, and the proprietor sees that his guest is satisfied.

Mme. Alma Keldseth, widow of a journalist, has, for a wager, just traveled from Christiana to Paris on foot, and started without either food or money. On the way she crossed Sweden, Denmark, Germany and part of France. She walked 12 hours a day, and at night would call at a farm and offer to work for her board and lodging. Directly she had earned a little money and she started again, and in turn she mended clothes, did washing and acted as governess.

The Japanese have a faculty for designing articles that are beautiful. They are not satisfied with simply placing flowers in finger bowls, but have cunningly prepared bits of wood, which, when placed in water, expand into oddly formed and queerly colored flowers. When the bowls are before the guests the bits of wood are put in them, and the diners are entertained by seeing them expand into buds and blossoms. The chrysanthemum, the Japanese national flower, is the favorite.

Gov.-elect John F. Hill, of Maine, is one of the wealthiest citizens of the Pine Tree state. He is but 49 years old, and by profession a physician. It has been many years since he practiced his profession, as he engaged in the publishing business at Augusta. His residence is on one of the high hills of Augusta, in the house that was for many years notable as the home of the late James G. Blaine. His wife is the daughter of Norman L. Coleman, of St. Louis, who was once commissioner of agriculture.

Game of all kinds is getting scarcer every year, and so the young pigeon has come in favor. The raising of squabs for the market is a new, but growing business for boys who live in villages or on farms near the large cities. Strictly speaking a pigeon is a "squab" as long as it sits in the nest, and as soon as it can utter querulous cries for food it becomes a "squeeler." But for market purposes it is a squab up to about three quarters of a pound dressed. One dozen squabs should bring $3 a dozen.

The youngest son of the late Lord Russell sailed for South Africa early in the year as a lieutenant in the Royal artillery. The occasion was marked by one of those intimate touches of family affection which excite universal sympathy. As the great troopship swung slowly from her moorings the lord chief justice, standing on the quay, failed to descry his son among the crowd of faces that lined the bulwarks. At last he gave a shrill whistle and the evidently familiar call quickly brought young Russell to the side of the ship to wave farewell.

WILL BE PROTECTED.

Miners Who Want to Work Will Find Troops to Back Them.

MILITARY IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Gen. Gobin Has So Disposes His Men as to Ensure Safety to Those Who Work—Quiet Sunday Among the Strikers.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—This morning will open the second week of the great anthracite coal miners' strike and developments having an important bearing on the outcome of the struggle are looked for. An effort will be made to start work in collieries located in Schuylkill county with the protection of three regiments of the state national guard, in all numbering about 2,000 men. Some of these mines were voluntarily closed Saturday by the operators at the request of the county sheriff with the object of checking the disorder in and about Shenandoah, where the riot occurred Friday which resulted in the killing of one of the rioters by the sheriff's posse.

Say They Have Plenty of Men.

The operators and mine owners claim that a sufficient number of hands to run many of the collieries are desirous of returning to work if they can be protected from assaults from the disorderly element. The sheriff found himself unable to control this element, and hence his request for troops was complied with by the governor. No estimates of the number of mine workers likely to return to work have been made by either side, but Gen. Gobin, in charge of the militiamen, has issued detailed orders which will distribute troops along the roads leading to the collieries and about the mines in a manner which without doubt will fully insure the safety of all who may desire to work.

Quietness prevailed Sunday throughout the entire region. Some mass meetings were held which were addressed by the strike leaders, but all the meetings were conducted in an orderly manner. The churches throughout the region were well atterded. The pastors all counseled good behavior on the part of the strikers and especially advised against the use of intoxicating liquors. Some of the preachers sided with the strikers in their contest, while a few of them expressed the belief that the men and their families would be better off if they would return to work.

Expect Further Trouble.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 24.—An air of expectancy was noticeable among the people here Sunday, and although it would be difficult to find a more peaceful community the opinion is generally expressed that to-day will witness a renewal of the riotous scenes of Friday. The superintendents of all the mines in the vicinity of this city and Shamokin reiterated their intention of resuming operations to-day. The strikers, however, declare they will not succeed, at least in the Shenandoah mines.

During the afternoon demonstrations were made by the governor's troop and battery C, which marched through the streets of the city and along the roads leading to the mines. Representatives of the seven collieries about the city visited Gen. Gobin in a body in the afternoon to arrange for the protection of their workmen on their way to the collieries. District Superintendent Boyd, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron company's workings, informed Gen. Gobin that he had assurances that many of his employes remained away from the collieries only through fear of mob violence. Gen. Gobin early in the day drove through the district which will be the scene of the militia's operations to-day, and after his conference with the mine superintendents he completed his plan of action. At six o'clock this morning five battalions of infantry, the governor's troop and battery C will leave their camps and march out on the roads leading to the collieries. The troops will continue on the move during the time the workmen are going to the mines. It is Gen. Gobin's intention to have a portion of the troops proceed to Mahanoy City, about 2½ miles from here, to suppress any disturbance that may occur there.

Maj. W. A. Miller, brigade inspector, has been detailed by Gen. Gobin as provost marshal, and he established headquarters in the post office building. The guard is composed of over 100 men of the Eighth infantry. Guards are located at all street corners in the central part of the town, and, while the soldiers are not expected to do police duty, they have been instructed to keep a sharp lookout for disturbances. Chief Burgess David Brown caused to be posted throughout the town proclamations prohibiting the assembling of crowds on the streets and calling on the citizens to preserve order.

Troops Waiting Orders.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 24.—The situation in the Schuylkill strike region is very satisfactory to the officers on duty at the national guard headquarters in Harrisburg. Their advices from there Sunday were that everything was quiet and that no serious trouble was anticipated. The Ninth and Thirteenth regiments are still being held under waiting orders and if additional troops are needed they can be on duty within two hours. The aggregate strength of the three regiments of infantry, one troop of cavalry and one battery of artillery in the field is nearly 2,000, and unless there is another uprising no more troops will be called out.

Brings Matters to Crisis.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 24.—Calmness prevailed throughout the Lehigh region Saturday morning. No disturbances of any moment were reported in any part of the district. There is still a tense feeling in the public mind, but the sending of troops to Shenandoah, 25 miles from here, is generally regarded as bringing matters to a crisis and the situation here is therefore somewhat relieved. Armed deputies are distributed near most of the collieries and along several of the public roads leading to mining property.

Quiet on Sunday.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 24.—There is absolutely no change in the coal strike situation in the Lehigh Valley, and the customary Sunday quietude prevailed. In the afternoon the employes of the Calvin Pardee mine met at Lattimer and the United Mine Workers held mass meetings at both Epley and Beaver Meadows. At night the presidents of the three anthracite districts comprising the entire hard coal field of Pennsylvania had a conference with President Mitchell, for the purpose of discussing the situation as it now pretails in the anthracite region.

The United Mine Workers organizers spent the day in various parts of this district looking after the interests of their organization. They consulted the leaders of local unions and urged mine workers who have not yet struck to leave their work. Benjamin James, of the national executive board, said that he expected the number of strikers will be greatly increased to-day. He predicts that a number of mines which have been running pretty full during the past week will be tied up completely.

Priest Says It Is War.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 24.—Rev. E. S. Phillips, the Catholic priest who has used every effort to secure arbitration between the miners and the operators, on Saturday gave up all hope of a peaceful settlement and declared himself in with the men for a finish fight. Father Phillips, in a signed statement, says the only hope of the strikers is united action, in which even those miners having no grievances shall take part, to deplete the market by preventing production of coal. He declares the employers wrong in refusing to meet the men, insisting they should consider the public interests as well as their own private profit. That there still is time for peace Father Phillips impresses upon the operators, but he says if they continue in their present policy it will be war, in which the workman will be justified. An appeal is made to every man and woman in the land to do all possible to contribute to the successful issue of the strike.

Denounces the Deputies.

President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued a statement giving his views on the calling out of troops at Shenandoah and the killing of a member of a mob by deputies at Shenandoah yesterday. The statement is as follows:

"From information I have received from those who have investigated the situation it appears that the shooting on the part of the sheriff and his deputies was entirely uncalled for, inasmuch as the strikers had not injured a single member of the sheriff's posse, and the circumstances forcibly illustrates the ruthless disregard the sheriff and his deputies have for the lives of persons whom it was their plain duty to place under arrest if they had violated any of the laws of the state of Pennsylvania. The governor in calling out the state troops has, in my judgment, acted inconsiderately and without a thorough investigation. I am confident that the miners who are on strike are fully impressed with the necessity of observing the law and conducting themselves in a peaceful manner at all times."

Condemn Sheriff and Governor.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 24.—At a meeting of the officers of the local assemblies of the United Mine Workers Saturday, resolutions were adopted condemning the action of Sheriff Toole, of Schuylkill county, in firing on the strikers at Shenandoah and also censuring Gov. Stone for ordering out the state militia.

Railroaders May Strike.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 24.—It now begins to look as if the strike would extend to the railroaders, at least in this region. The switchmen had another conference Sunday with their national officers, Grand Master Frank T. Hawley and Grand Secretary John E. Tipton, of Buffalo, to discuss the request of the striking miners that they refuse to handle nonunion coal. Nothing could be learned of what was done further than that the national officers and a committee of the local switchmen would go to New York to-day, and that on their return something definite would be done. The purpose of their visit could not be learned, but it is supposed it is to petition President Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to spare them the task of handling the nonunion washery culm and save them from the alternative of striking or refusing the miners' request.

The tie-up remains practically the same as when the strike went into effect a week ago. All the mines are idle and the ten washiers continue to operate. The mine workers now claim to have 70,000 of the 75,000 men of district No. 1 enrolled on their organization.

Is Captured.

Newport News, Va., Sept. 24.—William R. Dunton, wanted in Chicago for stealing $20,000 from the Union national bank of Chicago, was arrested at Old Point Comfort Saturday. With him was Dorothy Thurman. The woman left soon after the arrest, and a Pinkerton detective has followed her to see if he can learn from her the details of the theft which caused the suicide in Chicago of George S. Forbes and Dunton's flight from the Illinois city.

Roosevelt in Ohio.

Columbus, O., Sept. 24.—Gov. Roosevelt will make four speeches in Ohio. He will speak at Dayton on the afternoon and at Columbus on the evening of October 16, and at Toledo on the afternoon and Cleveland on the evening of October 17.

Death of a Centenarian.

Toledo, O., Sept. 24.—Cornelius Sullivan died here at the age of 101. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, May 10, 1799, and followed the sea as an Irish pilot for 80 years.

TO SWELL THE FLEET

More Warships Ordered to Chinese Waters.

ORDERS ISSUED BY SECRETARY LONG

Warlike Events Are Evidently Feared by the Authorities at Washington—Capture of the Peitang Forts.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Significant preparations for warlike events that are likely to occur in China were made by the navy department Saturday afternoon. Secretary Long issued an order directing the new battleship Kentucky, one of the greatest fighting machines afloat, the cruisers Albany and Wilmington and the gunboats Vicksburg, Dorothea and Annapolis to proceed to China to reenforce the American fleet already in Asiatic waters.

It developed in addition that no immediate orders for the withdrawal of American soldiers from China are contemplated. Fifteen hundred marines on duty there are under orders to proceed to Cavite, where, after a short rest, they are likely to be pressed into active service by Gen. MacArthur.

Secretary Long's memorandum accompanying the order to the captains of the vessels which are to proceed to China is in some respects one of the remarkable features of the whole Chinese correspondence. It says:

"In view of the possibility that later, when circumstances so warrant, the land forces in China will be materially reduced, the naval force in Asiatic waters from time to time will be increased with reference to American interests in China and also the Philippines."

Then follows the order to the six vessels named in the foregoing. If this should be so the United States will shortly be represented by the most powerful fleet ever assembled under the stars and stripes for any purpose.

The fleet in Asiatic and Philippine waters now comprises 28 vessels. The first class battleship Oregon, the armored cruiser Brooklyn, the New Orleans, Monocacy, Monterey, Nashville, Princeton, Don Juan de Austria and Iris are in Chinese waters, and the Newark, Monadnock, Yorktown, Marietta, Castine, Concord, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Helena, Glacier, Bennington, Petrel, Yosemite, Zafiro, Callao, Celtic, General Alava, Manila, Nanshan and Culgoa are at Manila or near by.

Fear World-Wide War.

That President McKinley and his advisers discern a threatening war cloud in the Chinese sky is made apparent by the sending of large naval reenforcements to the admirals in command on the Asiatic station. They have been on the lookout for this since the beginning of the Chinese troubles. Now they appear to be certain that a world war is almost inevitable. The opposing and conflicting aims of the various powers, their mutual suspicion and dislike for each other and their determination to enforce measures of revenge or punishment upon which no two of them can agree are signs that lead the administration to look out for big events.

The Reply to Germany.

Washington, Sept. 24.—In the official response to Germany's recent proposal with reference to China, Germany is assured, in effect, that while the United States will, in accordance with the note of July 2, insist upon the punishment of all persons connected with the outrages, that they will be held to the utmost accountability, this nation cannot join in the German proposition to cut off the heads of the culprits as a condition preliminary to the opening of peace negotiations.

Regrets Our Action.

London, Sept. 24.—The Standard, which discusses editorially the replies of the United States government, says: "The policy thus laid down implies the existence at Washington of a very exaggerated estimate of the good will of the Chinese rulers. It is to be feared that the action of the United States will tend to weaken the moral influence of the allies, and for this reason it is to be greatly regretted."

Make-Up of the Commission.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The personnel of the commission which is to represent the United States in the final negotiations with the Chinese authorities has not yet been completed. Beyond the fact that Mr. Conger is to be one of the commissioners, it is a matter of conjecture who will form the remainder of the commission. There is reason to believe that Seth Low, president of Columbia university, New York, either has been or will be requested to serve as commissioner. The intimation is conveyed, however, that the body will not be finally completed within the next week.

Ex-Secretary John W. Foster, who has just returned to Washington from his summer home in New York, has been a caller upon the president and it is believed he also has been in communication with Chinese authorities, facts which have led to the conclusion that he is likely to be in some manner connected with the Chinese negotiations.

The place where the negotiations are to be held has not yet been definitely settled upon. Li Hung Chang was by the terms of the edict appointing him as envoy directed to proceed to Peking, but it is noted here that the dispatch recording his arrival at Tientsin Friday stated that he had taken up his quarters with a numerous guard in that town, under conditions that appeared to warrant the belief that he expected to stay there for some time, thus forecasting the conduct of negotiations at Tientsin.

Capture of Pietang Forts.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:

"Taku, Sept. 21.—Secretary of Navy, Washington: Force of Russians, Germans and Austrians advanced on Peitang forts last night. Fire opened by Chinese and kept up all night at intervals. Forts evacuated at nine this morning. Europeans hoisted their colors over forts at 11. Twenty-five Russians and Germans reported blown up by mine. Information from Commander Wise, who followed troops into forts, only five Chinese killed. (Signed) "REMEY."

The Taking of the Peitang Forts.

Taku, Sept. 20.—Four thousand Russian, 3,000 German and 1,000 French troops, with a detachment of Austrian marines began the attack upon the Peitang forts at daylight. The attack was answered briskly from the forts, the bombardment continuing until noon, but it was noticed that the forts did not reply after ten o'clock.

The allies sent forward at noon to discover the reason of the cessation of the firing from the forts and found them deserted, there being only four dead Chinamen within the walls. The allies were much chagrined, as they believed they had the place completely surrounded, making escape impossible; yet over 2,000 men got away in broad daylight. The Russian artillery fire had proved effective and the forts were badly damaged.

The British and Italian commanders had decided to join in the attack, but their troops had not arrived in time.

The entire line between Tientsin and Taku shows reenforcements were heading for the forts.

Three members of the allied forces were killed and 30 were wounded through the explosion of mines laid along their line of march.

Losses of the Allies.

London, Sept. 24.—Advices to the Standard from Shanghai place the losses of the allies before Peitang as 200, principally due to the explosion of mines, one of which, 200 yards long, exploded like an earthquake, killing and wounding large numbers, and literally blowing two mounted officers to pieces.

Enters a Protest.

London, Sept. 24.—Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the Times, wiring September 19, protests against what he calls "an unworthy act of vandalism on the part of Gen. Wilson's expedition," namely, the attempt to destroy the superb white pagoda in the temple grounds at Pei-Tai-Chu." Fortunately, says the correspondent, the masonry was too solid.

Dr. Morrison adds: "It is expected that the orders sent to M. Pichon, the French minister, to withdraw, will be countermanded."

Orders Death of Boxers.

Taku, Sept. 24.—Li Hung Chang has caused a proclamation to be posted in the principal cities of the Chee-Lee province calling upon the people and soldiers to exterminate all the Boxers. All the taotals, magistrates and prefects deserting their posts will be replaced by others. The military officials are directed to count the troops and report to Li Hung Chang, who, the proclamation says, will arrange all matters with foreign nations.

Won't Return to Peking.

According to the Peking correspondent of the Daily News, wiring September 16, the Chinese declare most positively that the empress dowager and the emperor will in no case return to the imperial palace in Peking, as they hold that it has been desecrated by the intrusion of barbarians. This irreconcilable attitude receives confirmation in many reports emanating from Shanghai. One of these is that, as a reply to the denunciation of Prince Tuan and others by the viceroys, an imperial edict, dated September 17, deals most leniently with the Boxer movement and reminds the people that both the Boxers and Chinese Christians are Chinamen, who shall receive imperial protection if they quietly disperse to their homes. The edict points out that it is impossible for the imperial government to distinguish between good and bad Boxers. It says however, that if the rebel Boxers still continue to assemble, they will be dealt with summarily. Another report says that the edict frankly declares that no executions can be sanctioned until an adequate inquiry has been made.

What Mr. Rockhill May Advise.

Peking, Sept. 19, via Taku, Sept. 24.—Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, special commissioner of the United States, has already conferred with Mr. Conger, the United States minister, but he has not yet met Prince Ching. It is understood that he will advise Washington to withdraw the American troops as speedily as would be safe.

METHUEN WINS VICTORY.

Completely Routs a Boer Convoy at the Hart River, West of Klerksdorp.

London, Sept. 24.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria (Friday), Sept. 21.—Methuen completely routed a Boer convoy at Hart river west of Klerksdorp and recaptured a 15-pounder lost at Colenso. He also captured 28 wagons, 800 cattle, 4,000 sheep, 20,000 rounds of ammunition and 28 prisoners.

"Hildyard occupied Vryheid September 19, turning out the Boers from a strong position. The British casualties were few.

"Clery has captured a Hollander-American belonging to Theron's scouts, who confirms the reports of Theron's death."

Big Cotton Shipment.

St. Louis, Sept. 24. — The largest train load of cotton ever shipped from St. Louis left the city Sunday night over the Chicago & Alton railroad for Boston. Thirty car loads of cotton collected from connecting lines went out by special train to the seaboard for export.

A WONDERFUL FEAST

President Loubet Banquets the French Mayors.

IS HOST TO OVER 22,000 GUESTS.

An Army of 21,870 Waiters, Mounted on Bicycles, Serve the Viands—Total Length of Table Space Nearly Five Miles.

Paris, Sept. 24.—The city of Paris on Saturday abandoned itself to the sway of the assembled mayors of France. The Gargantuan banquet of over 22,000 covers took place at noon, in ideal September weather, in the Tuilleries gardens. This gigantic feast throws far into the shade the memorable repast of the mercenaries, so picturesquely described by Gustave Flaubert in "Salammbo." Saturday's banquet, of which President Loubet was the host, was the biggest "sit-down meal" ever served in France, the only historical precedent at all approaching it being the fraternal banquet of 15,000 covers on April 2, 1815, in the Champ de Mars, given by the imperial guard for the national guard to celebrate Napoleon's return from Elba. At an early hour thousands of sightseers gathered in the Place de la Concorde and the Rue Rivoli. Many shouts of "Vive Monsieur le Maire" resounded, and the street hawkers, always equal to an occasion of the kind, sold innumerable pasteboard and jack-slide images entitled, "As tu vu Monsier le Maire," together with new songs set to the popular air of "Pere la Victorie," or of "Revenant de la Revue."

In the gardens of the Tuileries the service was admirably conducted by 21,870 waiters, divided into squads of 18, each squad commanded by a head waiter. There were altogether 1,215 head waiters. The commander in chief of this little army was M. le Grand, the head caterer, who, mounted on his motor tricycle and attended by a numerous staff, also on motor cycles, wheeled and circled about with lightning rapidity. Nearly all the other waiters rode bicycles. With the exception of coffee, everything was served cold. The space occupied by the guests measured over 25,000 square meters, forming a total length of table of eight kilometers, equal to four miles seven furlongs and 169 yards, or nearly five miles. It required 250 oxen to supply the beef for the mayors' luncheon, and 500 pounds of salmon, 2,500 chickens and 2,500 pheasants and 20,000 bottles of wine were served. Each guest was provided with a cigar, and a brigade of firemen stood at attention when the twenty-odd thousand matches were ignited to light its forest of cigars.

A CLOUDBURST.

Great Damage to Property and Some Loss of Life Near San Antonio, Tex.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 24.—A cloudburst in the valley of the Nueces river Saturday night did much damage to property and also, according to reports received here, resulted in loss of life on the ranches in that vicinity. The Nueces at Uvalde rose 25 feet in two hours' time, and broke telegraph communication. A number of ranches were inundated, and one English sheep man, Ethelbert McDonald, together with some Mexican sheep herders, are said to have lost their lives on a ranch in the mountains near Brackett. From reports of a colony of Nomadic Italians it is thought that two lost their lives in the flood that went down the Nueces.

Steel Workers' War Ends.

Cincinnati, Sept. 24.—At 12:30 Sunday morning both sides of the great wage conference between the amalgamated workers and the steel works gave out that they have reached an agreement. The scale will be signed and all the mills will start this week. At one o'clock both sides in the wage conference between the amalgamated workers and the iron and steel companies signed the scale. Each side made compromises. No details will be given out at present.

The amalgamated wage schedule at $4.75 per ton, based upon a one-cent card rate, was signed Sunday by both committees. Fires were ordered by wire in the mills everywhere. All that are ready start this morning.

Aged Man Assassinated.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 24.—A special to the News from Fayetteville, Tenn., says: William Patrick, 75 years of age, was assassinated on the turnpike eight miles north from this place. He was the father of Andrew Patrick, who was murdered last November, and was a witness in his son's case. When found William Patrick was seated in his buggy with a bullet hole through his head. No arrests have been made.

For Congress.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The democratic congressional convention for the Twenty-fifth district nominated Hon. Henry Martin, ex-mayor of Utica. His republican opponent is Congressman James S. Sherman.

Aguinaldo Refuses.

Manila, Sept. 24.—Senor Buencamino has received from Aguinaldo an answer regarding his peace proposals. Aguinaldo declines to consider them and declares that he is unwilling to agree to a compromise.

Saginaw Loses.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The census bureau announces that the population of Saginaw, Mich., is 42,345, as against 46,322 in 1890. This is a decrease of 3,977, or 8.59 per cent.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Six Men Drowned.

Eighteen men employed in the Northwestern Lumber company were crossing the pond above the mill dam on the river at Eau Claire in a batteau when a heavy gale dashed the waves over the side of the boat and swamped it. Eight men attempted to swim to shore, about a quarter of a mile distant, and six of them were drowned. The other ten hung to the boat till rescued by another crew, who took the survivors ashore in boats. The drowned are: John McQuestion, Andy McQuade, John Liter, Ab Parr, Thomas Cameron and William Brayfrock.

Crop Conditions.

The weekly crop report of the Washington weather bureau says for Wisconsin:

Heavy frost in northern and central and light in southern sections did practically no damage, as nearly all crops are fully matured; corn ripe and mostly in shock; some husking done, yield heavy, quality good; potatoes being cut, complaints of rotting and blight continue; tobacco all secured and curing with fine color; cranberries being harvested, yield slightly less than last year; soil in good condition for fall plowing.

Gift to Soldiers' Home.

The Wisconsin veterans' home at Waupaca has been enriched by a legacy of some $12,000. It was left by Walter Houston, an aged soldier of the rebellion, who resided many years in the town of Utica, Winnebago county, and died there. Mr. Houston bequeaths a farm of 200 acres to the home, possession to be given at the death of his wife. The bequest was made as a result of kind treatment at the home.

Killed Himself.

Nicholas Bettinger, of Milwaukee, and Herman Brandt, a 17-year-old boy, were hunting near Brookfield when Brandt shot Bettinger accidentally and wounded him so that Bettinger concluded life was not worth living. He was not fatally wounded, but he begged the boy to kill him, and when he refused Bettinger drew his own revolver and killed himself.

Robbers Foiled.

At an early hour an attempt was made to blow open the safe of the Wilton bank by two men, but it was frustrated by three citizens who were passing and heard the explosion. Two well-dressed young men were arrested at Tomah, charged with the attempted robbery. The men slept in the woods all night. They refused to give their names.

Found in the Woods.

The decomposed body of a man was found in the woods at the outskirts of Menomonie by Edward Doolittle. A razor and knife lay near the body and everything indicated suicide. The remains were identified as those of August Funk, an inmate of the poorhouse who has been missing for several days.

Phenomenal Growth.

The census returns for the city of Superior show a phenomenal increase in population. In 1890 the city had 11,983 inhabitants and in 1900, 31,091, the percentage of increase being 159.46, leading all other cities in the country as regards the percentage of increase in its population.

The News Condensed.

Frank Thuemler, a Sheboygan stock buyer, reported at Manitowoc that he had been robbed of $175 and a gold watch. He says the assault took place in a saloon on the Calumet road several miles from the city.

Louis Tessendorf, an employe in Neenah of the Globe mill of the Kimberly, Clark & Co. paper mills, was torn to pieces by his clothing catching in the machinery.

C. Vogt Peters, aged 60, manager for Wisconsin of the Germania Life Insurance company of New York, committed suicide in Milwaukee by drowning.

F. B. Grover, of Dodge county, and other owners at Oshkosh, have disposed of a tract of 17,000 acres of timber land in Ontonagon and Gogebic counties in the upper peninsula of Michigan to G. A. Bergland, of Milwaukee, for $95,000.

William Nellis, of Crivitz, took carbolic acid by mistake, and died a few minutes after. He thought it was liquor.

Beloit college opened with a large attendance of students. The freshman class numbers, so far, 68, of whom 21 are women.

W. D. Bridge and son, E. W. Bridge, of Ludington, Mich., were each fined at Monroe $50 and costs, amounting to $127.26, for hunting without a license.

The census bureau announces the population of La Crosse as 28,895, against 25,090 in 1890; an increase of 3,805, or 15.17 per cent.

Mrs. Herman Foreth, who was gored by an angry bull, died of her injuries at Black River Falls.

William West, one of the oldest settlers in Waukesha county, died at Eagle, aged 90 years.

The Blue Ribbon fair held at Neillsville was the most successful exhibition ever held there. The exhibits in all the various departments were large.

Samuel Cooley killed John Conroy in a fight in Janesville, striking him over the head with a jackplane. The men had been drinking and quarreled. The dead man left a widow and five children.

Rural free mail delivery has been established at River Falls, Pierce county. The service covers an area of 41 square miles with a population of 950.

With the thermometer at only 20 above zero a heavy snowstorm prevailed at Neguanee.

Joseph Wager, aged 15 years, was killed while chopping down a tree near Perronville.

SHORT SPECIALS.

An eastern syndicate seeks to buy out the $3,000,000 oatmeal trust.

Commander in Chief Von Waldersee reviewed 3,000 allied troops at Shanghai.

American missionaries were butchered by Chinese soldiers as late as August 13.

New York dealers announce an increase of one dollar per ton for anthracite coal.

Ten persons were injured by the fall of an elevator in the Fisher building in Chicago.

London papers continue to praise the work of American jockeys now riding in England.

Elaborate preparations are in progress at Newport for the maneuvers of the North Atlantic squadron.

Gen. Lee in an interview expressed fear for Cuba if an absolute independent government is established.

Stocks show a downward trend and the approaching presidential election causes speculators to become cautious.

Trustees of Chicago university will not allow a whisky manufacturer to use the seal of the college as a trade-mark.

The president ordered the return of a detachment of marines to Cavite, but troops now in China will not be withdrawn.

English papers are surprised by the fact that the Yerkes underground road is to be built exclusively by American capital.

England will have its parliamentary elections next week. Because of the early date thousands of votes are disfranchised. The success of the conservatives is considered certain.

RETURNS TO CANTON.

President McKinley, Accompanied by His Secretary, Reaches His Home in Ohio.

Canton, O., Sept. 24.—President McKinley returned to Canton shortly before 11 o'clock Saturday morning accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou on the regular Pennsylvania train, to which a special car was attached for his use. He did not wait for the car to be pulled up to the station, as expected by local officials, but hurried out with the other passengers and walked through the yards to his carriage and was hurried to the house. Mrs. McKinley had been awaiting him more than half an hour, the train being late. He came through from Washington as a private passenger and there were no special incidents on the trip.

Labor Scare at Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 24.—Trains are coming in, passengers regularly, freights as fast as they can be accommodated. So much track has been washed away by the storm or is still strewn with wreckage that facilities for handling freight trains are limited. Three freight trains, one entirely of cotton, the other two of general merchandise, have arrived thus far. Advertisements were printed Saturday calling for 2,000 men to clean up streets and 500 teams. This work is now in contractors' control. Labor is scarce and in great demand.

American Losses in Philippines.

Manila, Sept. 24.—The insurgent demonstrations last week prove to have been more extended than was at first reported. From Cagayan and Isabella provinces and the northwestern districts of Luzon come accounts of insurgent operations and American precautionary measures. The American casualties in killed, wounded or missing during the last ten days approach 100, including that at Siniloan, at the east end of Laguna de Bay, where the insurgents after the engagement delivered ten bodies of our dead.

Bryan Off for Chicago.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 24.—Hon. William J. Bryan left here for Chicago at six o'clock Sunday night over the Burlington railroad. The trip was suddenly decided upon and will be hurriedly made. In reply to a question as to the reason for the hurried visit, Mr. Bryan said it was to confer with Chairman Jones and other members of the national committee concerning the campaign, and especially with reference to his future movements.

Sargent Reelected.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 24.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen raised the salary of grand master to $5,000 and reelected Frank P. Sargent for the ninth consecutive term. J. J. Hannahan, of Chicago, and C. A. Wilson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., were reelected first and second vice grand master respectively.

Probably Lost in Flood.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Paris, Tex., says that Judge G. W. Dukes, of Talihina, the governor-elect of the Choctaw nation, left for Galveston on the Thursday preceding the storm and has never been heard from since.

Former Mayor of Denver Dead.

Denver, Col., Sept. 24.—Joseph E. Bates, mayor of Denver in 1872 and 1873, died at 2:40 o'clock Saturday morning, one week after the death of his wife. He had been ill for a long time.

Grain Warehouse Burned.

New York, Sept. 24.—Fire partially destroyed the large grain warehouses and elevators on the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, causing a loss of $100,000 to buildings and contents.

Fatal Floods in India.

Calcutta, Sept. 24.—The deluge continues and the country is inundated for miles. Already 20 natives have been drowned and thousands are homeless.

To Carry Horses to China.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—The German transport Frankfurt has arrived here from Japan and will at once be prepared for the carrying of horses to China.

Death of a Noted Spaniard.

Madrid, Sept. 24.—Marshal Arsenio Martinez de Campos died Sunday morning shortly after ten o'clock at Zarauz, near San Sebastian.

Extensive Fire at Constantinople.

Constantinople, Sept. 24.—A fire in the Hass Keui (Khas Koi?) district has destroyed 150 residences, 40 shops and a synagogue.

PORTO RICO PROSPEROUS.

In Spite of Democratic Wailing the Island's Trade Is Improving.

Commerce between the United States and Porto Rico has developed rapidly since the new act went into effect on May 1, 1900. Imports into the United States from that island have increased 50 per cent. over those of one year ago and are three times as great as the average when Porto Rico was Spanish territory, while exports to the island have increased nearly 150 per cent. over one year ago and are nearly five times as much as the average when Porto Rico was Spanish territory. During the month of July, whose figures have just been completed by the treasury bureau of statistics, the exports from the United States to the island were $529,729, against $206,466 in July, 1899, and $156,295 in July, 1897. Taking the entire three months in which the new act has been in operation, May, June and July, the exports to the island were $2,117,207, against $873,453 in the corresponding months of 1899, $485,279 in the corresponding months of 1897, and $593,225 in the corresponding months of 1896. On the import side the figures for July, 1900, were $640,023, against $418,267 in July, 1899, $143,273 in 1897, and $254,076 in July, 1896.

It is apparent therefore from an examination of these figures that imports from Porto Rico in the three months' operation of the new law are fully 50 per cent. in excess of those for the corresponding months of 1899 when the island was under the American flag, but the former tariff relations yet unaffected, while they are nearly three times as much as in the corresponding months of the closing years of Spanish control of the island.

The following shows the commerce between the United States and the island of Porto Rico in May, June and July of each year from 1896 to and including the year 1900, and enables a comparison of the trade of the first three months under the new law with the corresponding months of each year in the term covered. No comparison is made with 1898 owing to the fact that the hostilities in existence during June, July and August of that year would make the comparison an unfair one.

May, June and July.	Imports from Porto Rico into U. S.	Exports to Porto Rico from U. S.
1896	$1,252,245	$593,225
1897	1,009,829	485,279
1899	1,919,240	873,453
1900	2,962,147	2,117,207

Young's Standard Work.

"Protection and Progress," by John P. Young, is a work just from the press of Rand, McNally & Co., New York and Chicago. The title may suggest an argument in reply to Henry George, but the work is not directly controversial in character and only indirectly touches on any of George's themes. It is a new and valuable study of the economic basis of the American protective tariff system by a student whose marked ability for original investigations and luminous discussion of economic questions was demonstrated in his work on "The Manufacturing Industries of Japan" and "Bimetallism or Monometallism." This work is of greater importance and interest than either of those and indeed marks a distinct advance in the discussion of the question of protection versus free trade. A striking feature is the chapter showing trusts and monopolies to be the natural outgrowth of free trade. Equally successful in attacking another delusion the author shows the wretched blunder of economic theories which persistently look to the interest of the consumer and overlook those of the producer.

Kind of Times the Farmer Likes.

In 1897, the last year the Wilson tariff bill was in effect, the total value of farm animals in the United States, viz., horses, mules, milch cows, other cattle, sheep and swine, was $1,637,414,612. On January 1, 1900, giving swine the same value they had on January 1, 1899 (no figures for 1900 being given), the value of farm animals of above classes was $2,212,756,578, an increase of nearly $1,000,000,000 under the McKinley administration and a protective tariff. No fake cries of imperialism will distract the farmers' attention from this.

OPPOSED BY A DEMOCRAT.

Why an Eastern Journal Views Bryan's Candidacy with Disfavor.

Our objection to Mr. Bryan, since he was first nominated for the presidency, has related and now relates to the platform on which he stands and to the principles he represents. The Times, in the summer of 1896, declared the platform which Mr. Bryan's friends then forced upon the democratic convention at Chicago to be a rotten platform, a heretical platform, an undemocratic platform.

When has Mr. Bryan repudiated or renounced any plank of that odious, non-democratic platform? The convention at Kansas City, which declared Mr. Bryan the democratic candidate for the presidency again this year, desired to drop out of its platform some of the detestable planks which anti-democratic influences had caused to be inserted in the Chicago platform of 1896, but Mr. Bryan commanded the reaffirmation of all the heresies, and the special reaffirmation of the most offensive and dangerous of them all, "16 to 1."

Mr. Bryan never, so far as we are informed, cast a democratic vote in his life. In 1892 he voted for Weaver, the greenback candidate, against Grover Cleveland, and he owes his prominence in public life to his association with the greenback and populist elements in Nebraska, and not to the democrats of that state. Since he became prominent, the democratic party has almost ceased to exist in Nebraska, and it is now a mere tail to the populist kite. Should Mr. Bryan's ideas prevail the democratic party in the whole nation will share the fate of the democratic party in Nebraska. Regarding, as we do, the populist heart as a Jack Cade organ, we totally dissent from the proposition to put them into the body of democracy.—Hartford (Conn.) Times (Ind. Dem.).

Labor Finds Ready Employment.

The prosperity of Chicago at the present time is admirably reflected in the "want advertisement" columns of the newspapers of that city. Of course a relative increase in the number of advertisements for "help wanted" means that there is a tendency for positions to seek men instead of men seeking positions—in other words that the opportunities for employment are more abundant. By looking over the following table of "want" advertisements for September 2, 1900, with September 6, 1896, it will be seen what an interesting change there has been in this ratio of "help wanted" to "situations wanted." All of the advertising columns of the Chicago newspapers tell the same story. The figures are as below:

	Sept. 6, 1896.	Sept. 2, 1900.
TRIBUNE.		
Help wanted (male)	122	278
Help wanted (female)	23	65
TIMES-HERALD.		
Help wanted (male)	42	41
Help wanted (female)	3	20
RECORD.		
Help wanted (male)	73	111
Help wanted (female)	41	40
Total help wanted	500	1,080

Just as striking is the record of "situations wanted." These show a diminution, indicating that there is far less difficulty in getting places than before.

This Settles It.

Recently a republican editor of northern Nebraska apostatized and in his paper declared:

"Thus, with a firm and unflinching reliance in the Great Ruler above, who rules alike the destiny of the individual as well as nations, we go forth to battle for Bryan and humanity for God and the right."

That settles the election, and Bryan and God are congratulated, no doubt, by all the good spirits of earth, air and water.—The Conservative.

Grant on Sound Money.

Gen. Grant said in his inaugural address March 4, 1869: "To protect the national honor every dollar of government indebtedness should be paid in gold and no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place." Singular how every statesman and soldier from Washington and Jefferson to Grant and McKinley disagree with the Nebraskan on finance and expansion.

THE HOLD YOUR NOSE AND VOTE DEMOCRATS ARE READY.

BRYAN IN CONGRESS.

Always Behind on Current History and Free Trade Was Paramount Issue with Him.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan caught my eye some time before he held up the golden cross in the Chicago convention and followed Mr. Harvey's lead in misleading statements about the scarcity of gold, which, if the gold standard prevailed—such was the logic—would make a famine in money among the people. His "basic" thought in "economics" was that there was not gold enough in the world to serve for the money standard and he prophesied with his accustomed confidence that there never would be enough to be used as a "yard stick" to measure the goods that changed hands. I had friends who were friends of Mr. Bryan and admirers of his strenuous words and ways, but these witnesses of his career had, as a rule, distinguished themselves by erratic courses in public affairs and depended, I thought, rather upon vague intuition than specific intelligence.

I had noticed that Mr. Bryan, in congress, was devoted to the various phases of the silver question and had just struck it at a time and place in his life and education to have no doubt about anything and to enjoy a certain intolerance touching the opinions of others about the two metals that regulated each other, and all that, as was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be.

I had passed through that mid-region of money mysteries and gone beyond the books, precepts and opinions of a variety of eminent politicians, and it was plain to me that Mr. Bryan was not keeping up with current history, that he knew more of the mints than of the markets, so far as the money question was concerned, and had not taken into consideration in outlining his politics the modern smallness of the world, the universality of interests, the close neighborhood of nations and the growth of familiarities among the peoples; had not noticed the facilities for transportation, the forces of machinery and the wonder-working of chemistry, that would amply supply the world with gold. I thought the young western man, who plainly had much reliance upon his natural endowments, was in the fresh bloom of the teachings of free trade by the Scottish professors who have been so numerous and energetic in our academies, universities and colleges, and whose plausibilities in political economy built up on an island that depended upon trade and manufactures for food have been contradicted by the commercial and general industries of our own people who have ocean boundaries, one great presiding fact being that Europe is as nigh our shores now, in time and expense, as New York was to Philadelphia a century ago.

By the same counting, Asia and North America are in as easy and close relations to us as Massachusetts and South Carolina were when George Washington last visited Charleston and Boston. I got a lesson in protection in the price of paper that went down when the duties were kept up in spite of the free traders, just as Mr. Bryan's exposition of the associated ups and downs, invariably together, of wheat and silver, was overpowered by the market news for days and years, until it passed away beyond the sulphurous atmosphere. If this "basic" fit does not hold out against the daily lessons of the market reports of all kinds, the world 'round, there should be freedom of mind and an open door both ways for the great principles that are theoretic and traditional to come and go. None of us is so young that he can afford to be behind the times and none so old that it is not an advantage to be up to date in the chapters of the stories of the world told by telegraph day by day.

I heard the Chicago convention speech of Mr. Bryan that nominated him for president and telegraphed President McKinley a quarter of an hour before the golden cross was held up that Bryan would be the nominee. I thought the weaknesses of the speech were as distinct, when the application should be made, as its merits were conspicuous for the passive and shifting party purposes. I had the pleasure of being sympathetic with Mr. Bryan's enlargement of the comprehensiveness of the world's "business men."

If the memory of the speech lives for awhile I am of the opinion that that passage, and the one that refers to the comparative importance of the farms and the cities, would be remembered, though a shade strained and lacking the immense merit Mr. Bryan has not taught himself—and one's self must teach it—of moderation, and the superiority in persuasion by the assured strength of composure over the hysterical alarms of exultation.—Murat Halstead.

No Filipinos in His.

Timothy Wilfred Coakley seems, from all the descriptions of him, to have been a Massachusetts silver leader of some consequence, but he has bolted Bryan and come out for McKinley, on the expansion issue, as he says, and he adds: "For some weeks 40,000 Filipinos tried to break through our line at Manila to cut my throat, and since then I cannot see any particular virtue in the Filipinos."

The Largest on Record.

"The American Eagle has no shell. The American people will not stand for our withdrawal from our rightful position in the east. McKinley will get the largest electoral vote given in a generation."—Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"How long ago is it since the peace conference was held?" "Oh, three or four wars ago."—Town Topics.

Caroline—"Charlie's awfully nice, anyway, and he's well to do." Maroline—"Does he own a soda fountain?"—Winona Lake (Ind.) Assembly Review.

"I hear she's writing a story about the Georgia 'Crackers.'" "Yes; but she's getting so awfully English lately she insists upon calling them 'biscuits.'"—Philadelphia Record.

The Golden Rule.—He—"Why is it that a girl wants to kiss every baby she sees?" She—"To show that she is willing to do unto others as she would have others do unto her, I suppose."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Foyer—"You seemed to enjoy the vaudeville show hugely last evening." Lobby—"It was terrible." Foyer—"But you laughed as though you'd die." Lobby—"Yes; I couldn't help thinking how funny it was that I should sit there and be tortured."—Boston Transcript.

A Measure of Success. — Friend—"Oh, by the way, I have been curious to know whether you were successful with that strange patient you were treating last winter." Doctor—"I was, partially. He has paid almost half of his bill."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Noah Tall — "What's the matter? You look mad." E. Z. Mark—"I am mad. I bought a pet monkey for my boy yesterday, and the beast died this morning. The dealer simply swindled me." Noah Tall—"Ha! you should have consulted somebody before buying it. Next time you want a monkey send for me."—Philadelphia Press.

"Bulls" are not confined to Ireland. At a meeting of Stirling parish council the other night the following extract was read from the minutes: "It was reported that the nutritious diet allowed was not benefiting the patient, so it was not given to him." The minute was passed in solemn silence.—Glasgow Herald.

DOG BARBERS AT WORK.

Are Kept Busy During the Season When Towser Is Shorn of His Hair.

This is the season of the year when the dog gets his annual hair cut. Some dogs—a great many, in fact—go without a hair cut altogether, but there are hygienic reasons why others are subjected to the capillary clipping. In the summer some dogs go to the seashore, where they take up a burden of sand fleas. Then they scratch, and in scratching make flesh wounds. Then the dog is taken to a veterinary, who takes off the hair, so that he may better treat the torn cuticle. Other dogs, with long, thick hair, have their hair cut in the summer for comfort, says the New York Times.

There is about the same amount of pain to the dog in having his hair cut as there is to the human being undergoing similar treatment, but the dog makes lots more fuss about it. In a veterinary establishment uptown the other day a French poodle was undergoing his yearly tonsorial operation, and he carried on over it as much as if he were having a tooth pulled. He protested with plaintive howls against the removal of his coat.

"Ow, ow, ow!" he seemed to exclaim; "it isn't that this thing hurts, but it's the indignity of being held down and sheared like a sheep that I object to."

The hair came off in large, thick sections, and apparently there was enough of it to start a mattress factory when the job was finished. It took the poodle several minutes to realize that it was the same dog after the operation was over. The absence of weight puzzled him, and he wasn't sure whether he was a dog or half a dog. Also there was an unaccountable coolness about the sheared part of his anatomy. But after two or three sniffs of investigation he shook himself, whisked his tail and skipped about as if satisfied that it was all right.

"We average about two dog haircuts a day this time of year," said the veterinary in whose place the dog referred to parted from his shaggy locks. "What do we do with the hair? Well, that's a funny part of it. There is a demand for the hair. People come here to get it, saying it's good for rheumatism. I don't know how they use it, but I believe they make some sort of covering out of it. Anyway, we find no trouble in disposing of the hair."

Wild Honey Crop in Texas.

There will be a big crop of wild honey in Texas this year. The heavy rains of the spring months carpeted the broad prairies of that state with wild flowers, and the bees have been gathering their sweet harvest all summer, going home from every journey to the fields with their honey bags crammed full. The "bee hunters" are now searching for the hives. There are few trees in the country so the bees make use of small caves formed by shelving rocks along the water courses. One of these caves that has been undisturbed for years may hold several barrels of honey. The "bee hunter" follows a bee (which, as is well known, takes a "bee line") as far as he can see him, then stops until the next one comes along laden. In this way he finds the hive. Each man has his own way of getting the honey. The most successful of the bee hunters are those that the bees will not sting. Just why bees will not sting some people the bees only know.

The Ground Hornet's Work.

An insect known as the ground hornet is doing considerable damage to lawns in some south Jersey towns. Abey bore through the ground like a mole.

NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

State of Wisconsin, Oneida County.

Notice is hereby given that at a general election to be held in the several towns, villages, wards and election districts of Oneida County, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday being the sixth day of November, A. D. 1900, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

Twelve electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A governor in place of Edward Scofield whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A lieutenant governor in place of Jesse Stone whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1900.

A state treasurer in place of Jas. O. Davidson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

An attorney general in place of Emmett E. Hicks, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A state superintendent in place of Lorenzo D. Harvey whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A railroad commissioner in place of Graham L. Rice whose term of office will expire on first Monday of January 1901.

A commissioner of insurance in place of Emil Gilphan, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Clark, Taylor, Price, Ashland, Oneida, Lincoln, Marathon, Shawano, Langlade, Forest, Florence, Marinette, Oconto, Vilas and Iron.

A state senator for the Thirtieth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Florence, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Oneida, Price, Taylor and Vilas.

A member of Assembly for the Assembly District consisting of the counties of Oneida, Price and Vilas.

A county clerk in the place of E. P. Brennan whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A county treasurer in the place of Carl Kroeger whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A sheriff in place of A. W. Wismer whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A coriner in place of Chas. Decanter whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A clerk of the circuit court in place of E. C. Sturdevant whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A district attorney in place of S. T. Walker whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A register of deeds in place of Carrie M. Loken whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A county surveyor in place of D. H. Vaughn whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A county superintendent of schools in place of F. M. Mason whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

In accordance with section 1 of article XII. of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, the following joint resolutions and adopted by the legislature of the state of Wisconsin at the regular session of 1899, are made a part of the foregoing notice, to-wit:

[No. 9, S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO 1.

Proposing to amend section 10, of article 8, of the constitution of Wisconsin, relating to good roads.

Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring. The section 10 of article 8 of the constitution a public debt, to be used in the construction of Wisconsin, be amended by adding hereunto the following:

The state may however, appropriate money to be raised by taxation and not in any wise to constitute a public debt, to be used in the construction or improvement of public highways, such construction or improvement to be made in the manner provided by law.

[No. 12, S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

Proposing an amendment to article XIII, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin to prohibit the pass system.

Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring. That article XIII of the constitution be amended by adding a new section, to be numbered and to read as follows, Section 1 No person, association, co-partnership, or corporation shall promise offer, or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member, or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws. Or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws or, under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for or accept, from any person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof this office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited, and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

The railroad commissioner and his deputy in the discharge of duty are excepted from the provisions of this amendment.

[No. 16, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 13.

Proposing an amendment to article 11 of the constitution of Wisconsin, giving the legislature power to pass a general banking law.

Resolved, by the Assembly, and the Senate concurring, that 11 of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin be and is hereby amended, by substituting for sections 4 and 5 thereof a new section to be known as section 4 and reading as follows:

Section 4, the legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

[No. 21, S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 16.

Proposing an amendment to section 1, of article 10, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin relating to education.

Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that section 1, of article 10, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner of as members of the supreme court and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law.

Given under my hand and official seal at the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, this second day of August, A. D. 1900.

E. P. BRENNAN, County Clerk.

Timber Land Act June 3, 1878.—Notice For Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,

Wausau, Wis., August 20, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1892, Edward W. Whitson, of Tomahawk, county of Lincoln, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 121, for the purchase of the W½ SW¼ of Section No. 10, in Township No. 37 N., Range No. 6 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Friday, the 9th day of November, 1900.

He names as witnesses: H. A. Johnson, Ed. Hake, C. E. Metcalfe, and D. C. Jones, all of Tomahawk, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of November, 1900.

Aug30-6w-Oct11. EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.

July 31, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on September 18, 1900, viz: Tom Hanson, who made H. E. No. 9213 for the NW fractional ¼ Sec. 6, T. 37, N. R. 6E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John H. Johnson, Christ. H. Johnson, Paul Allord and Sam. Dahl, all of Harshaw, Wis.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

Timber Land Act June 3, 1878.—Notice For Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,

WAUSAU, WIS., August 24, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Henry A. Johnson, of Tomahawk, county of Lincoln, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 129, for the purchase of the Lot 3, of Section No. 3, in Township No. 36N, Range No. 6 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Friday, the 9th day of November, 1900.

He names as witnesses: E. W. Whitson, C. E. MacComber, Dave Jones, Ed. Hale, all of Tomahawk, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of November, 1900.

Aug30-6w-Oct11. EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.

August 24, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on October 6th, 1900 viz: Michael S. Gleason who made homestead entry No. 7816 for the S½ NE¼ NE¼ SE¼ and Lot 4, Sec. 22, T. 36, N. R. 9, E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Selmer, John Habiger, Gust. Peterson, James Cannon, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

Aug30-6w-Oct4.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.

August 18, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on October 8th, 1900, viz: Gust. Nyland, who made H. E. No. 7265, for the NE¼ Sec. 28, T. 36, N., R. 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Olson, Jay Miller, John Russell, James G. Cannon, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

Aug30-6w-Oct4.

BROKEN BRIC-A-BRACS.

Mr. Major, the famous cement man, of New York, explains some very interesting facts about Major's Cement.

The multitudes who use this standard article know that it is many hundred per cent. better than other cements for which similar claims are made, but a great many do not know why. The simple reason is that Mr. Major uses the best materials ever discovered and other manufacturers do not use them, because they are too expensive and do not allow large profits. Mr. Major tells us that one of the elements of his cement costs $3.75 a pound, and another costs $2.65 a gallon, while a large share of the so-called cements and liquid glue upon the market are nothing more than sixteen-cent glue, dissolved in water or citric acid, and, in some cases, altered slightly in color and odor by the addition of cheap and useless materials.

Major's cement retails at fifteen cents and twenty-five cents a bottle, and when a dealer tries to sell a substitute you can depend upon it that his only object is to make a larger profit.

The profit on Major's cement is as much as any dealer ought to make on any cement. And this is doubly true in view of the fact each dealer gets his share of the benefit of Mr. Major's advertising, which now amounts to over $5000 a month, throughout the country. Established in 1876.

Insist on having Major's. Don't accept any off-hand advice from a druggist.

If you are at all handy (and you will be likely to find that you are a good deal more so than you imagine) you can repair your rubber and leather articles, with Major's Rubber Cement and Major's Leather Cement.

And you will be surprised at how many dollars a year you will thus save.

If your druggist can't supply you, it will be forwarded by mail; either kind. Free of postage. 1y-Je28.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited ..... 1:55 a. m. Daily

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited ..... 1:55 a. m. Daily

Accommodation ..... 7:00 a. m. Dex. Sun.

Soo Line trains arrive and depart from C. M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1896.

Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Menominee, Wausau, Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central R'y.

FITZ PRAY, Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y.

NORTH BOUND

No. 11—Daily ..... 4:02 A. M

No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 1:55 P. M

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4—Daily ..... 10:58 P. M

No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 11:14 A. M

H. C. BREGER, AGENT.

RHINELANDER LODGE NO. 598, B.P.O.E. Regular meetings first and third Thursdays in each month. Temporary quarters in K. of P. hall, Brown street. Permanent location after Aug. 2, in new K. O.T.M. rooms, Stevens street.

ARTHUR TAYLOR, E. R. THOS. C. WOOD, Sec.

FLAMBEAU LODGE NO. 73, K. of P. Parker Building, Brown St. Regular Communication every Friday.

D. S. JOHNSON, JR., K. of R. and S. C. F. BARNES, C. C.

LARAWAY TENT 17, K. O. T. M. Rhinelander. Regular review every alternate wednesday, commencing August 9. Visiting Sir Knights welcome.

P. A. BROWN, Com. JNO. GREENWOOD, Record Keeper.

RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 242, F. & A. M. Stapleton Block. Regular communications First and Third Tuesdays of each month.

CHAS. STEVENS, Sec. ARTHUR TAYLOR, W. M.

RHINELANDER CHAPTER No. 74, R. A. M. Stapleton Block. Regular convocations Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month.

A. TAYLOR Sec. M. H. RAYMOND, H. P.

I. O. F.

Court Juanita, 1975.

Meetings at I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

ELLIS DAWE, C. R. S. E. STONE, R. S.

BANKS

MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,

Capital $50,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Brown Street Rhinelander, Wis.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

of Rhinelander

Capital $50,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits

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Collections promptly attended to.

Office in Merchants State Bank building

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Collections sharply looked after.

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Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.

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Attorney at Law.

Collections a Specialty Rhinelander, Wis

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Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets.

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Office in the Hinman Building, Davenport St.

Rhinelander, Wis.

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Blacksmith and Horse Shoer.

Fancy Horse Shoeing. Buggy and Wagon repairing a Specialty. All New Work Made to Order. Mail orders filled promptly. Give us a Trial.

F. A. HILDEBRAND,

DEALER IN FURNITURE.

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.

An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.

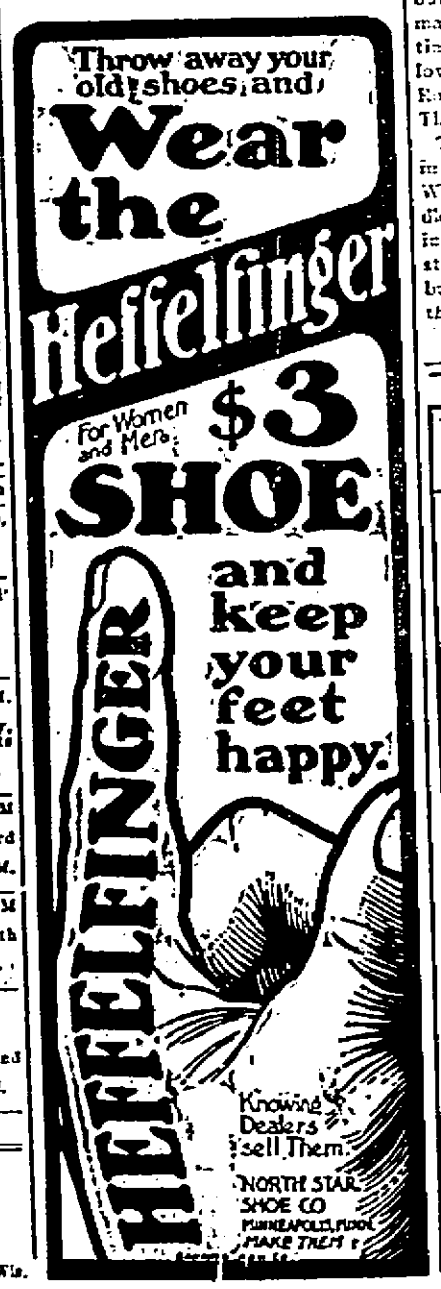
RHINELANDER, - WIS.

The Central BARBER SHOP

GEO. DUSEL, Proprietor.

Only First-Class Workmen Employed.

Hilber House Block.



ONEIDA HOUSE

GUS HORN, Prop.

Transients will find it to their advantage to give this house a trial.

Rates, - One Dollar per Day

GEM BARBER SHOP

H. L. JEWETT, Prop.

I make it a point to satisfy my patrons. My workmen are the best in the city. Call and see me. Shop on Davenport Street, next to First National Bank.

Coal and Wood FOR SALE!

Excavating

Lowest Prices in City on Coal

W. F. SHAFER,

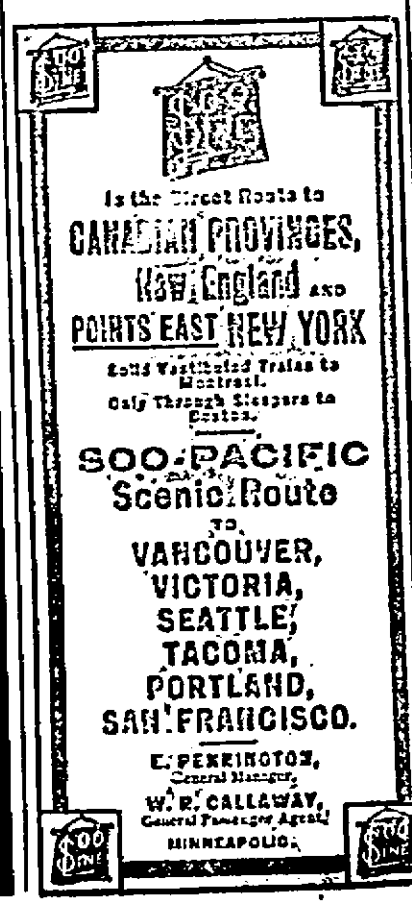
RHINELANDER, - WIS.

WORKINGMAN vs. TRUST.

The Latter Cannot Live Without the Support of the Former.

The workingmen of this country, if they will be consistent, can quickly bring about the downfall of trusts by individual action. If the people refuse to patronize trust-made goods, trusts will fall apart. Many well known brands of tobacco are now controlled by a trust and it is dangerous to buy without investigating. Ask your dealer who makes the brand you use. The next time you buy a plug buy one of the following brands and you are safe: Gold Rope, Kingbolt, Rice and Shine and Thresher.

The above are made by Union labor in a Union shop at Union prices by the Wilson-McCullay Tobacco Co., Middletown, Ohio. This company is willing to live and let live as is demonstrated by the fact that in 30 years of business they have never had a strike in their establishment.



INNES BROS.

Practical Plumbing, Steam Fitting, Gas Lighting Heating.

Sewer and Water Pipe at reasonable prices

Outside Orders given Prompt Attention

A Postal Card Order Will Receive Immediate Reply

38 Brown St. RHINELANDER, WIS.

D. HAMMEL, & CO

—Dealers in—

HORSES

A. M. ROGERS, Resident Manager.

RHINELANDER, WIS

HERE'S TO LABOR!

A toast no well-meaning man can refuse to drink. But the drinkable should be in keeping with the subject of the toast—strong and able to make it stronger; invigorating and able to make still more vigorous; pure and able to increase purity. The bottled beer of the Rhinelander Brewing Co. has all these qualities and more.

Rhinelander Brewing Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

A WELCOME TREAT

Is a box of our delicious confectionery.

So many kinds and flavors here that something acceptable to young or old can be easily found.

And the cost can be just according to your pocket book or your estimation of the recipient.

Excellent Candies at 20 cents per pound.

Better, for more money.

Opp. P. O. C. D. BRONSON.

BUY LOTS NOW.

I am instructed to make a general advance in prices of from 25 to 50 per cent. to take effect about may 30. Those who contemplate buying should take advantage of the present low prices.

Money to Loan on good security.

PAUL BROWNE

Call and see me when in need of

Up-to-Date Taioring.

A. C. DANIELSON,

Brown Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

We are able to furnish you some very nice

BOX CANDIES.

KRANZ, AMERICAN, LOWNEY'S.

This we guarantee to be up to date. Watch our display in fine stationery next week. This is especially fine stock at reasonable prices.

ASHTON BUILDING, Davenport Street, Rhinelander. S. H. & W. H. ASHTON.

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